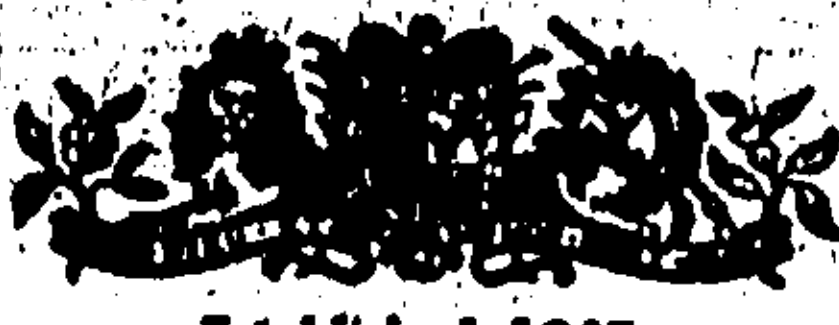


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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

In Perspective

THE House of Commons debate on the Lancashire cotton industry, and the allied bone of contention—competition from the textile industries of India and Hongkong—gave the subject some semblance of perspective. That Lancashire is feeling the effects of keen overseas competition is beyond dispute, but the impact is on the export trade. The industry remains dominant in the home market, still enjoying more than 90 per cent of its turnover.

This then disposes of the manifestly exaggerated claim that Hongkong products imported into Britain are threatening the very existence of Lancashire's livelihood and economy. It would appear that India, Japan and Hongkong between them have to share something less than ten per cent of the British market in processed cotton goods, which can hardly be considered crippling to the Lancashire textile industry.

Of more significance is the challenge which Lancashire is meeting in the export field, and the President of the Board of Trade hit the nail on the head when he gave it as his opinion that the problem confronting the British textile trade was one of exports rather than foreign imports. Hongkong has become something of a competitor in certain of the overseas markets which were traditionally dominated by the British industry, but for very good reasons. Frustrated by restrictions in Indonesia and other parts of Southeast Asia, the Colony's textile manufacturers have had to seek other markets, or suffer damaging losses, in any event it is legitimate competition.

The Imperial Government's decision to respect the rights of competitors such as Hongkong is thoroughly correct. Tariff impositions and quotas will not solve Lancashire's problem, but they could do irreparable damage to the Hongkong textile industry which is having to fight hard to keep itself economically buoyant.

Our post-war industries, not the least textiles, have saved the Colony from a crippling depression since the instituting of the United Nations trade embargoes and restrictions. This may mean little to Lancashire, so far removed from the Hongkong scene, but Her Majesty's Government is aware, just as keenly as this community, that a calamity has been only narrowly averted, and that if Britain now were to impose artificial barriers to reduce exports to the Mother country, or to handicap our exploration of other overseas markets, the whole structure of Hongkong's economy could be unimpaired.

This is something we would ask our critics in Britain to remember when they complain about competition from Hongkong's industries.

THE DANGER WE FACE

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" an American doctor asked a small boy, an avid reader of horror comics, and had an instant and enthusiastic reply. Said the child: "I want to be a sex maniac."

Charles Roy quotes this in "The Danger We Face," which spotlights the one-man war carried out by Dr. Frederick Wertham against the diet of vice and perversion which is fed to children in many countries in the form of horror comics. It reveals for the first time the full extent of the danger facing us.

Everyone, particularly parents and teachers, will want to read this timely, thought-provoking article. And it is only one of many interesting features in tomorrow's China Mail, which will give you an entertaining and enlightening reading.

Other highlights in this Saturday's China Mail: "Make the RAF the Senior Service." W. A. Waterton suggests it and gives his reasons. W. A. Clarke writes on why laughing is good for our health. Peter Northend tells some little-known facts about wine. Simon Maynard reports on Vinobha Bhav, the Indian who is defeating the Communists in his country. Don't forget there's racing at the Valley too. See tomorrow's Mail for ALL THE WINNERS.

H.K. INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION PLEA

Specific Inducements Suggested By Hon Cedric Blaker

THE ANNUAL HK BANK STATEMENT

THE SUGGESTION THAT HONGKONG SHOULD PROVIDE MORE SPECIFIC INDUCEMENTS TO ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LARGER AND MORE UP-TO-DATE FACTORIES TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SMALL UNITS OPERATING INEFFICIENTLY ON A HAND TO MOUTH BASIS WAS ADVANCED BY THE HON CEDRIC BLAKER, MC, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION WHEN HE PRESENTED, IN PRINTED FORM, HIS ANNUAL STATEMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION HELD THIS MORNING.

The review, as usual fully comprehensive of the political and economic trends and conditions in the East and Far East, devoted considerable attention to affairs in China and Hongkong. The Hon Mr Blaker made particular reference to the question of "co-existence" and indicated that it was difficult to know just how the Chinese Communist government interpreted that phrase.

In a brief summing up, the review observed that, "without blinding our eyes to the trend of events in the East, we feel confident that British Bankers still have an important part to play in Asia as elsewhere." New measures, added the statement, were being adopted for the mobilisation of capital to assist industrial development in the free countries of the East, and particularly in the area of the "Colombo Plan" countries.

Helping Underdeveloped Countries

The text of the Hon Cedric Blaker's statement follows: Last year we noted that the world-wide cold war continued without abatement, but that in Asia there had been progress in economic development programmes in spite of a continued deterioration in foreign trade. We also referred to the great need for capital investment in the under-developed countries and to the difficulties lying in the way of this.

The year in 1954 brought about some improvement in the cold war. It became less cold, though I fear that already in 1955 there has been some reaction. It is clear that the Geneva Conference, which lasted from the end of April to July 21 effected a change of atmosphere in the relations between the West European powers and China. This was not due so much to the agreements then concluded, but to the presence of Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister. The opportunities of direct contacts and discussions between leading Eastern and Western diplomats which the Geneva Conference brought about for the first time since Communist Governments were set up in East Asia unquestionably effected a clearing of the air.

I am afraid that the subsequent S.E.A.T.O. Conference in the Philippines dampened down some of the cheerfulness created by Geneva and the more

recent developments in the sea areas between the mainland of China and Formosa have brought downright gloom. Yet Article III of the Manila Treaty was promising in that it bound the signatories "to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being."

Unfortunately the unrepresentative nature of the S.E.A.T.O. Conference gave rise to fears lest the economic steps there visualised would divert attention and finance from the wider sphere of the Colombo Plan. However, in the debate in Parliament on November 8 when the House approved the policy of H.M. Government in regard to the Geneva Agreement and the Manila Treaty, an official assurance was given that the Colombo Plan would not in fact be impaired by any commitments arising under Article III of the Manila Treaty. But doubts prevail. Economic assistance is greatly needed in South-East Asia and the available capital is limited. The Colombo Plan, was first in the field and has proved generally acceptable throughout Asia because it has not been suspect on account of any national or political tinge. It remains to be seen if there is any way in which the Manila proposal can be consolidated with the Colombo Plan arrangements.

AID FOR UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The question of economic aid for the underdeveloped countries in Asia has been dealt with from time to time on many occasions. Not long ago in a Parliamentary debate Sir Anthony Eden said, "Economic development is the key to all that may follow in South-East Asia, and this is a fact of which all Asian Governments are fully aware. It is one of their most pressing pre-occupations, for they need more capital investment and on more generous terms than hitherto offered."

Some South-East Asian countries are already financing part of their development programmes by budget deficits and caution is therefore needed as has been pointed out by a recent E.C.A.F.E. working party. There have been so many instances during the last two decades of inflation getting out of hand in Eastern countries that the risks must be clearly in the minds of the financial authorities responsible for any inflationary action and the responsibility is a

If internal finance cannot be raised for development needs, the safest way out of the difficulty is to seek external finance, either private or Governmental. But foreign private investment has not hitherto received much encouragement, towards centring capital in the less developed areas. Political uncertainties, nationalistic suspicions and rigid restrictions have antagonised and frightened potential investors, but I am glad to say that recently some signs of a change of policy in this respect have been noted in some countries. On the other hand, even foreign Governmental aid, if coming from one exclusive source, has been looked at with some suspicion in recent years and Asian countries mostly prefer joint international action such as the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has for some years been trying to get adopted.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Now at last a new phase seems to have been reached after about four years of discussions in the United Nations and by the authorities of the International Bank and it looks as if a step is being made in the right direction. This is the establishment of an International Finance Corporation as an affiliate of the International Bank and with an initial capitalisation of U.S.\$100 millions. The Corporation is designed to increase private investment in less developed countries. This project was dealt with in some detail, and on the same lines as now formally proposed, in the report of the International Bank for 1951/2. The care expended on the project has thus a good chance of bearing fruit.

Similarly, the establishment of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is another step forward. Here we see a promising international-private investment concern, which, if successful, may well prove to be a model for similar ventures in other Eastern countries. The Government of India, the International Bank, the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, certain Indian Banks and Insurance Companies and a group of British exchange banks, insurance companies and industrial firms, are participating together with a strong American group. I am glad to say that we are one of the British banks which have taken up shares in this Corporation.

CHINA

From the vantage point of Hongkong we have seen of late much about the country's economic situation and the

positions of one kind or another which have visited China. Their members, as compared with those of earlier visits, represented more varied points of view and interests, covering political, cultural, professional and commercial affairs. They had opportunities to see a fair amount of the areas they visited in the short time at their disposal and they were thus able to bring back a broader picture of People's China than has hitherto been generally available. What these travellers reported was fresh to many persons interested in China and in the Chinese impact on world affairs. They have not revealed much that was new to those of us in Hongkong who have had our eyes open in the past few years. However, ever fleeting visits such as these are worthwhile and most of the travellers who took part were careful not to claim omniscience in regard to China and its recent developments. Some of them may have put rather undue emphasis on "peaceful co-existence", a phrase which has become so well-worn in pronouncements from the other side of the curtain. But this phrase has recently received wider recognition through its

(Contd. on page 8 Col. 1)

2 DEAD IN FLOODS

Cincinnati, Mar. 10. Two persons were dead and damage was estimated at more than \$13,000,000 in the flooding Ohio River crested here today at 61 feet, nine feet above flood stage.

The river accounted for at least two victims, both in the area, which bore the brunt of the flood due to heavy upstream rains. One death was due to a heart attack and the other was a labourer who drowned while working at a vacant building in the flooded area.

Colonel J. L. Persons, Ohio River Division U.S. engineer, estimated that the flood caused \$13,000,000 worth of damage from Pittsburgh to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. An additional \$64,000,000 was saved, he said, by flood control installations. "Without these flood prevention measures," he said, "that crest would have been at least five feet higher here and at all other points."

Bombshell For Socialists

ACLAND RESIGNS HIS SEAT

London, Mar. 10. Sir Richard Acland, a Socialist member of Parliament, announced tonight that he was resigning his seat to fight the resulting election on the issue of the hydrogen bomb.

Sir Richard, 48, who will stand as an Independent, said he could not "keep company" with the Labour Party in opposing the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb in Britain.

But he made clear that he is not resigning because of the official leaders' threat to expel Mr Aneurin Bevan.

WILL VOTE AGAINST

Sir Richard, himself a left-winger, will nevertheless attend next week's Parliamentary Labour Party meeting on the Bevan issue and vote against the official proposal that Bevan be excluded from the House of Commons group of Labour MPs. He will then resign his seat and fight his constituency of Gravesend, simply on the issue that the hydrogen bomb ought not to be made in Britain.

Presumably he will be opposed both by an official Labour candidate and a Conservative. This may split the Labour vote and let the Conservative in as Sir Richard Acland's general election in 1951 was only 5,571.

—Reuter.

Still Harping On Hongkong Gloves

Our Own Correspondent

London, Mar. 10.

The President of the Board of Trade was asked in the Commons today by Yeovil, Mr John Peyton, what action he proposed to take to safeguard employment and production in the United Kingdom of the glove industry against imports from Hongkong, in view of their recent increase.

Mr Peter Thorneycroft said he had nothing further to add to his reply given to Mr Peyton on December 8. Then Mr Thorneycroft reiterated it was not the policy of Her Majesty's Government to restrict imports of colonial goods by imposing quota restrictions or duties on them.

Mr Peyton, in a supplementary question, asked Mr Thorneycroft to take note that a large proportion of work in the glove industry in this country was done by outworkers, and that unemployment figures therefore were wholly misleading. He also asked him to bear in mind that at the present time both employers and workers felt a considerable degree of anxiety about the situation. Mr Thorneycroft said he would bear in mind all relevant considerations, "but among them I will have to remember the fact that the United Kingdom sold about twice as much to Hongkong as it bought from Hongkong in 1954."

Bicycle Dealer Shot Dead

Calcutta, Mar. 10. A bicycle dealer was shot dead in front of his shop and two other men were badly wounded in three different attacks by terrorists gunmen here today. One of the wounded men, believed to be the deceased's police officer, was taken to a hospital.

Reprimand For British Naval Capt

Valetta, Malta, Mar. 10. Captain Roddick Casement, OBE, Commander of the naval frigate Wrangler, was found guilty by a court martial here yesterday on two charges arising from the grounding of his ship last month. Captain Casement, whose home is at Rogate near Midhurst, Sussex, and commands the Fifth Frigate Squadron, was sentenced to be reprimanded. His son, a midshipman, was among those in court. The Wrangler went aground on rocks outside Villefranche harbour, in the south of France. The court martial found that Captain Casement ordered insufficient cable to be heaved and failed to ensure the ship's position was fixed and plotted before weighing anchor. — China Mail Special.

STRIKERS NOW IN A BAD WAY

New York, Mar. 10. The plight of some 60 or so recalcitrant remaining of the 300 seamen who staged an unauthorized "wild cat" strike against the Furness liner Queen of Bermuda last week became more desperate today when the British Consulate here refused a request to provide board and lodging for the neediest of the group.

The strikers called in a group on Mr C. Allen, British Vice-Consul in charge of maritime affairs, with a request that the British government make funds available to care for some of the strikers, who are nearly penniless.

Mr Allen said he told the strikers that no funds were available to aid any British seamen who refused employment and that failure to return to work for the Furness Line meant they would not be re-employed.

DEFINITE DEADLINE

A few of the strikers, Mr Allen said, indicated they were going to apply for re-employment and left while the main group was still at the Consulate. Mr Allen indicated he felt the Furness Line might make the deadline more elastic "except for 10 of the group whom they won't rehire under any circumstances."

A spokesman for the line, however, said the deadline was definite, although he admitted the Company would still take applications for employment from any strikers changing their minds.

"These will be treated the same as any new application," he said, "with no guarantee whatsoever that the applicants will be hired." — United Press.

Plane Wreckage Sighted

New York, Mar. 10.

The wreckage of an aeroplane, one of two missing in northern Utah with a total of 10 persons aboard, was sighted late today near the peak of 11,500-foot Mount Timpanogos, 30 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Search plane crews said there was no sign of life around the plane, which was positively identified in reports to the Utah Highway Patrol as that of a missing Air Force B-26 from Great Falls, Montana. The B-26, like a civilian twin-engine Bonanza that disappeared a few hours earlier last night, carried five persons. — United Press.

SUNDAY EXPRESS
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Here it is... the book that gives complete information on the care of the baby and small child from the prenatal period through to the sixth year... detailed advice on Routines, Menus, Recipes, Training, First Aid... Complete Record Section from Birth to the twelfth Year.
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AT SPECIAL TIMES

King's At 2.15, Princess At 2.15, Empire At 2.15,
4.45, 7.15 & 9.40 p.m. 4.45, 7.15 & 9.40 p.m. 4.45, 7.15 & 9.40 p.m.

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WITH ENGLISH SUBTITLES

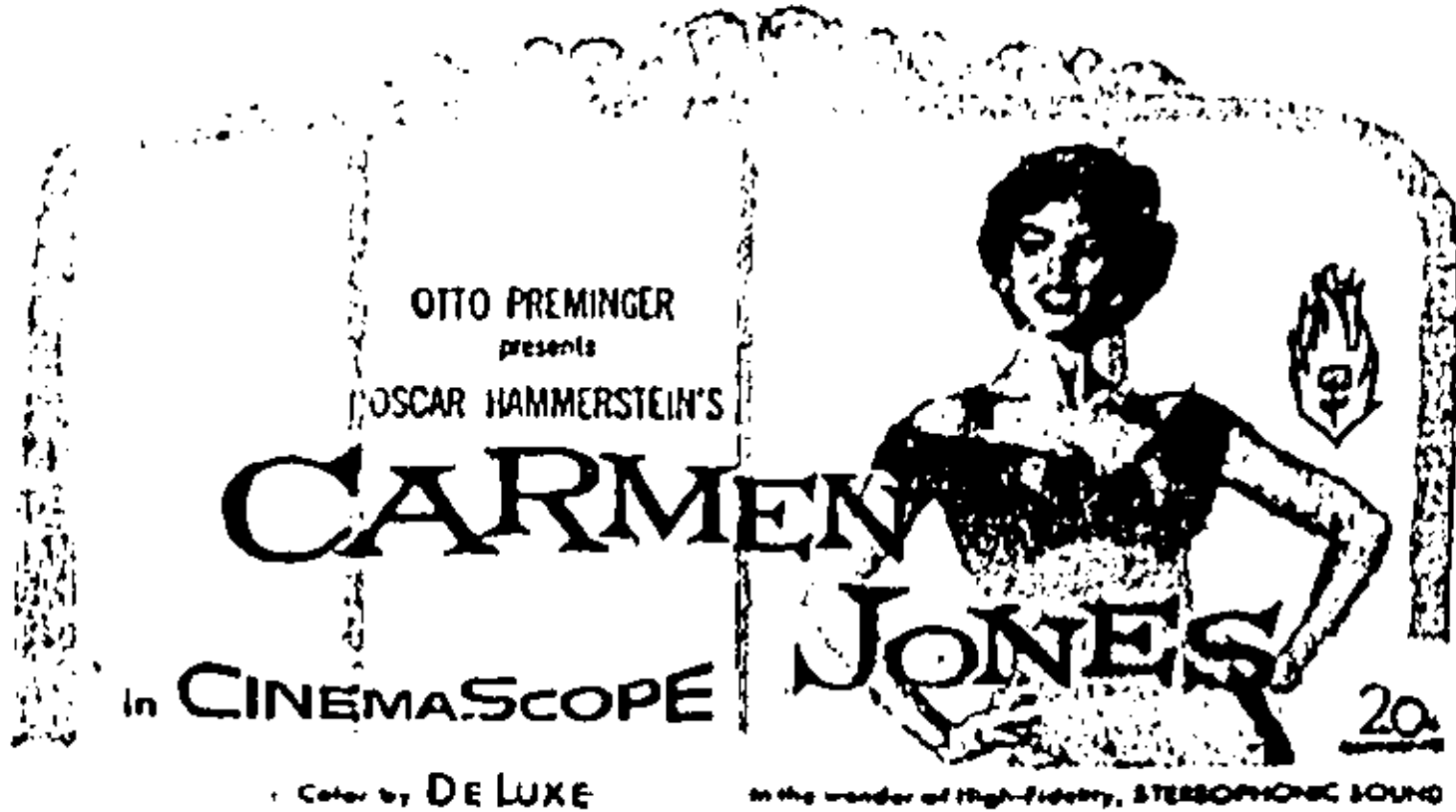
ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:

ROXY: At 2.30, 5.15, BROADWAY: At 2.30, 5.20,
7.30 & 9.40 p.m. 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

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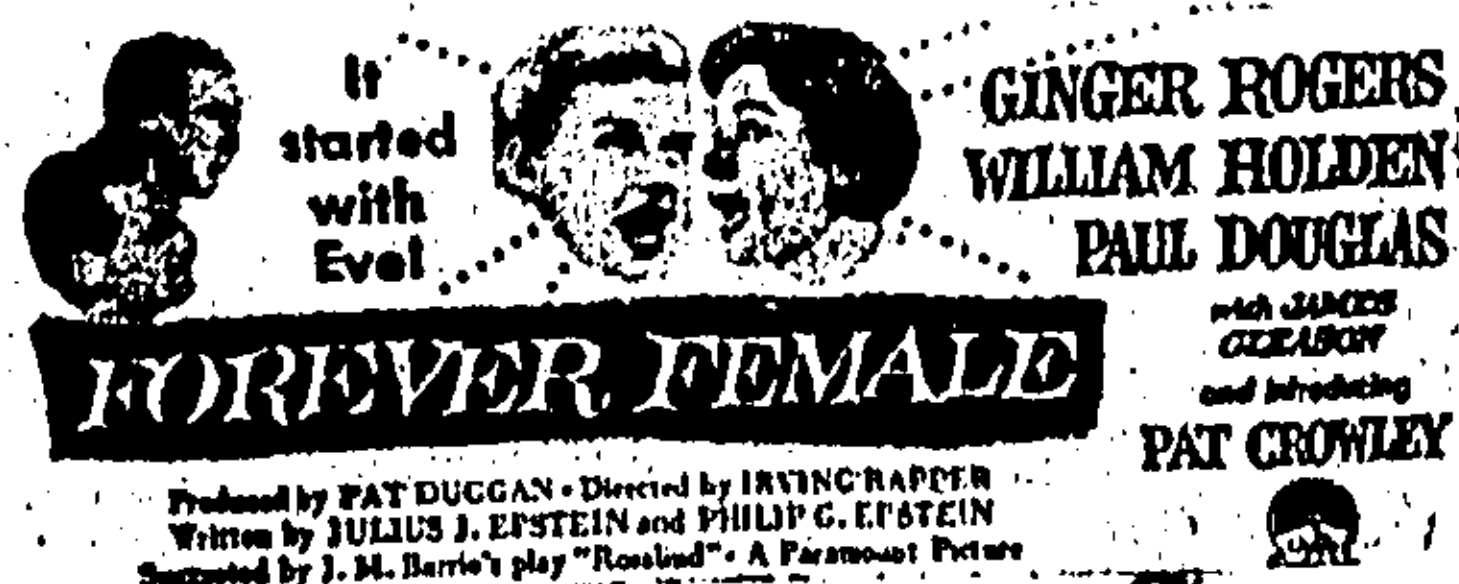


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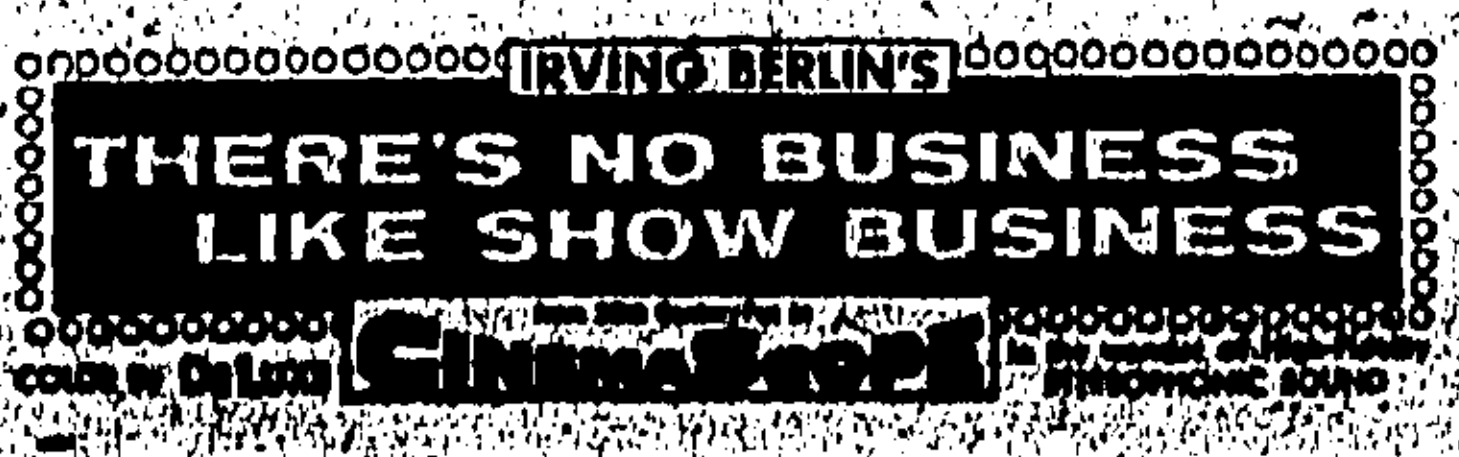
SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

**ORIENTAL**

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

4-Track Stereo-Phonic Sound — Wide Screen!

**SOVIET FARMING****'ERRORS'**

Bulganin Denounces Agricultural Dept & Planning Board PARTY WARNS OF STRONG MEASURES

Moscow, Mar. 10.

The Soviet Government today decreed a tightening up of Soviet agricultural planning in order to eliminate "serious errors and deficiencies." The measure was decided upon by the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The decree was signed by Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev.

The decree stipulated that henceforth, farm development plans drawn up by the State Planning Board (Gosplan) and approved by the Government, would indicate the volume of obligatory deliveries to the State, purchase contracts by the State, and payment in kind made by the State and collective farms to machine and tractor stations.

MORE DIRECT ROLE
The government of the various Soviet Republics, regional and local authorities and State and collective farms will play a more direct role in establishing plans and in distributing tasks assigned by the Planning Board to rural economy.

The decree noted that heretofore the Planning Board and the Agricultural Ministry had "tolerated serious errors and deficiencies."

Plans have been established without taking local conditions into account, and the "bureaucratic" methods tolerated, it was stated. Autumn planting had been recommended in areas where spring planting would have produced better results, and vice-versa, the Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee said.

The Planning Board and the Agricultural Ministry, the decree said, had neglected the "important thing, that is, planning so as to make it possible to feed the people and to supply industry with raw materials." Meanwhile, the new Soviet Minister for State Farms (Sovkhoz), Mr. Ivan Benediktov, today delivered a severe reprimand to the officials in charge of State farms in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

MEET QUOTAS
At the same time, Mr. Benediktov ordered state farm ministers in all the Soviet Republics to take urgent steps to make certain that farms under their supervision meet the established delivery quotas. He also ordered them to take appropriate measures against those responsible for delay in implementing delivery programmes.—France-Press.

Pardon The Interruption

Melbourne, Mar. 10.
Pastor C. K. Gray leapt from his pulpit to kill a brown snake that had slithered into Newham Methodist church, 55 miles north of Melbourne. The sermon was resumed. In the Melbourne suburb of Glen Iris a player left his crease to kill with his bat a four-foot black snake that had slithered on to the field during a social cricket match. The match was resumed. —China Mail Special.

CROCODILE FISH EATS HOTEL

Capetown, Mar. 10.
The new Ridgeway Hotel in Lusak is widely considered as one of the best hotels in Africa. An unexpected guest who recently showed great satisfaction with the accommodation and cuisine was a three-foot crocodile.

Mr. Eric Hall, the manager, was breakfasting when his gaze rested for a moment on the goldfish pond.

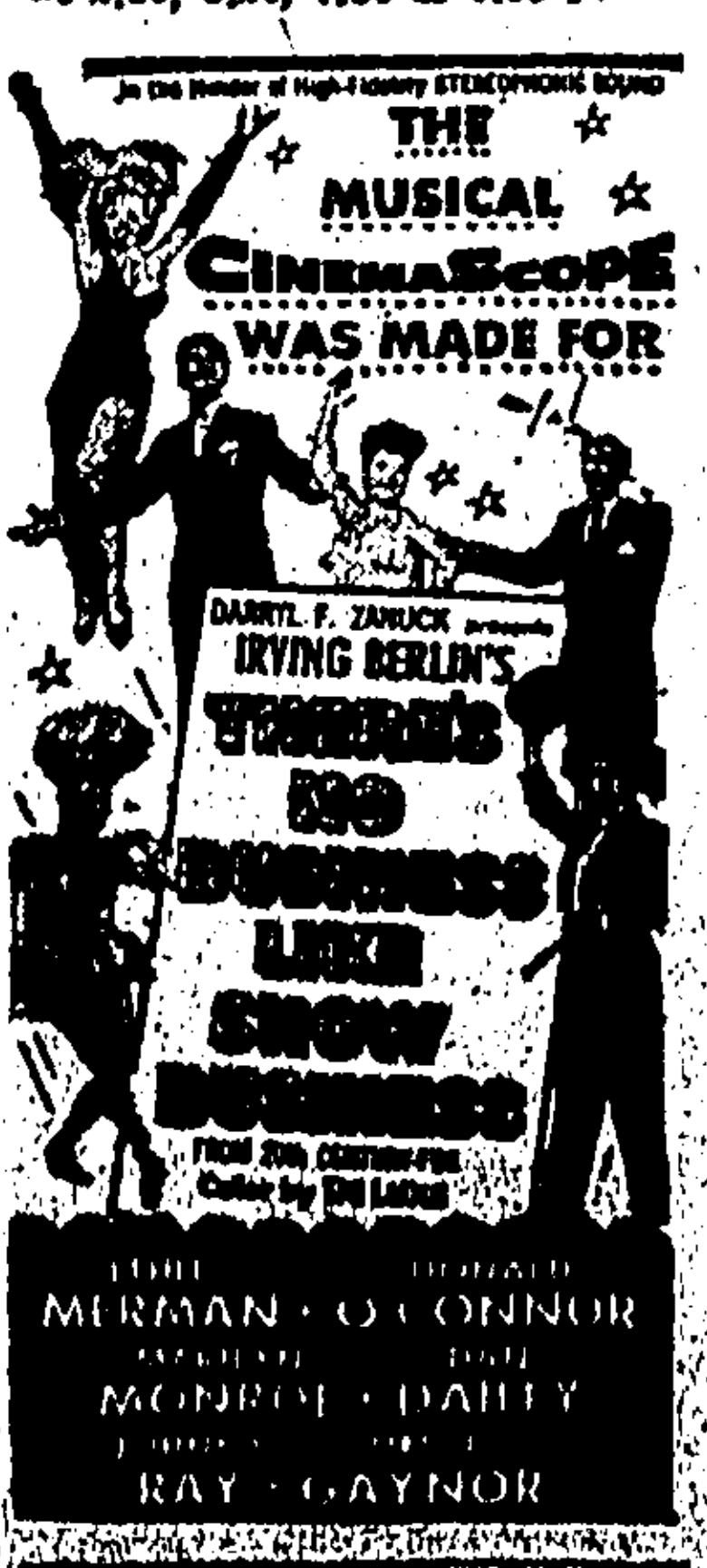
And there, basking in the early morning sunshine, with a look of contentment on its face which only a full stomach could bring, was the crocodile.

The goldfish and bread had evidently made him an excellent breakfast, for he offered no resistance to capture and removal.

Mr. Hall said he thought the crocodile was put in the pool by some late night revellers.—France-Press.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



Lord and Lady Douglas of Hirtleside photographed as they left London Airport for Gibraltar on their honeymoon. —Central Press Photo.

United States Told To Remove Army

London, Mar. 10.

The North Korean Foreign Minister, General Nam Il, addressing the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, today demanded the immediate withdrawal of the "aggressive" United States Army from Korea.

He also called for the abrogation of all military treaties between the South Korean "Syngman Rhee clique" and the United States, the Communist New China News Agency reported from Pyongyang.

The Foreign Minister said that for a just settlement of the Korean question, an international conference must be immediately convened with a wide participation of the countries concerned and the question of the peaceful unification of the Fatherland must be solved peacefully by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis.

Stressing North Korea's efforts to unite the country, he said they would continue to take every possible measure to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

They welcomed every proposal designed to facilitate peaceful unification and were ready, to establish a rapprochement and relations with members of the South Korean National Assembly, representatives of various political parties, social organisations and all walks of life in South Korea.—Reuter.

NO PLACE FOR A CIVET

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

Officials of Miyagi Prefecture, 200 miles north of Tokyo, had trouble identifying a strange cat-like animal a hunter brought back alive.

It was about twice the size of a house cat. Its face was like a badger's but wore a mask. Its body and tail, which was more than a yard in length, resembled an otter. It was black from the neck up but its body was brownish.

The baffled officials agreed that they had never seen such an animal in Japan.

They had all the zoology books in the city library brought to them. After a lengthy reading they got an answer. It was a masked Palm Civet, a species of cat commonly found in Malaya, Burma and in Yunnan Province, China. But the officials still wondered how the civet got to Japan.—United Press.

Duke Cheered Boarding Yacht

Canter, Mar. 10.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Villafraña harbour today aboard the Royal yacht Britannia amid the cheers of 10,000 people lining the quays on his way to attend British naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean.

The Duke, wearing a light grey suit, sprang out of a grey Rolls Royce in which he drove to the quayside and boarded a small motorboat which took him out to the yacht lying just offshore.

He looked fit and tanned after his two-day Riviera holiday at the villa of his aunt, the Marchioness of Milford Haven, near here.

The yacht is taking part in the fleet exercises first as hospital ship and later as part of a convoy.—China Mail Special.

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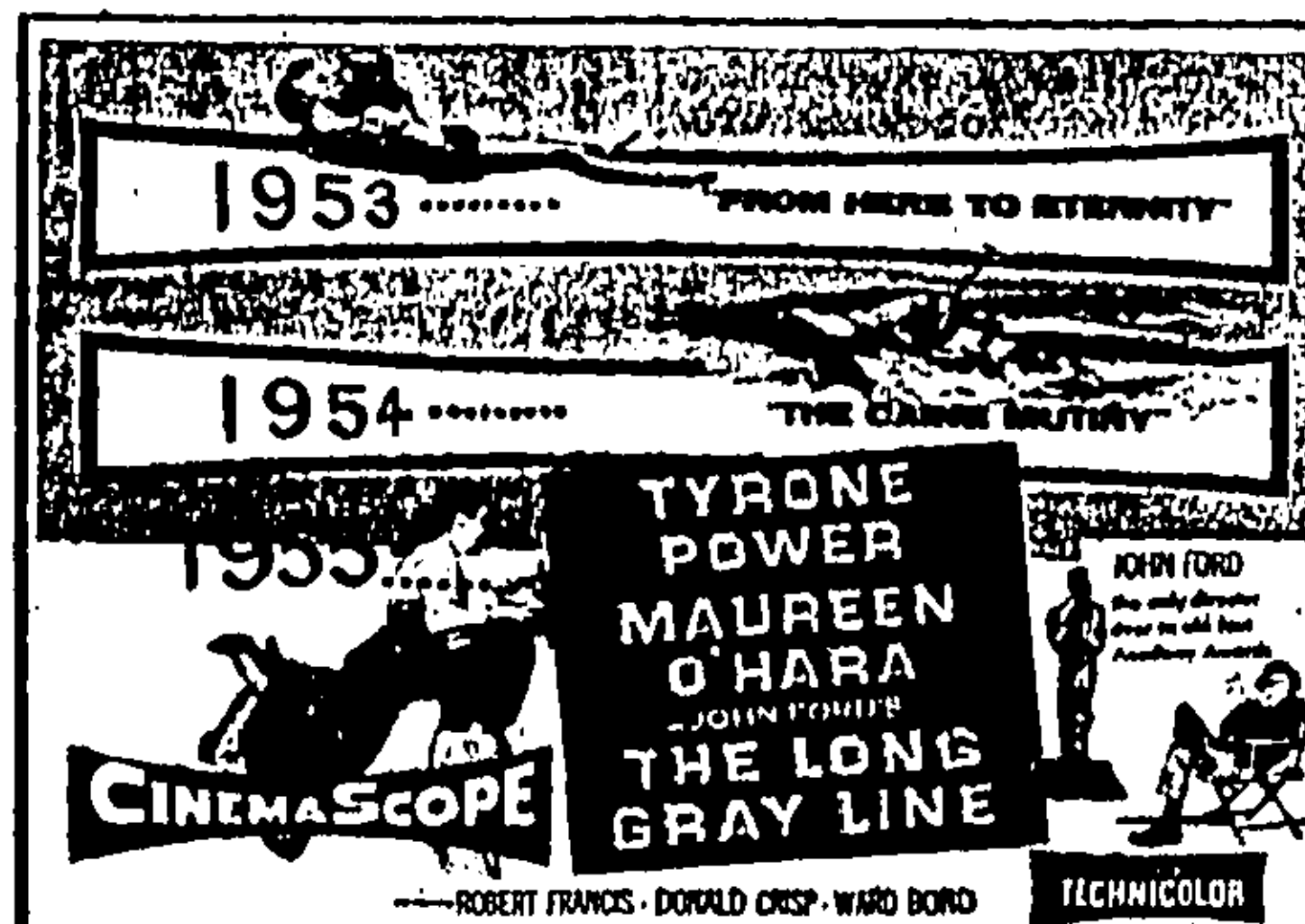
TO-DAY ONLY



★ OPENS TO-MORROW ★

Please Note Special Times

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

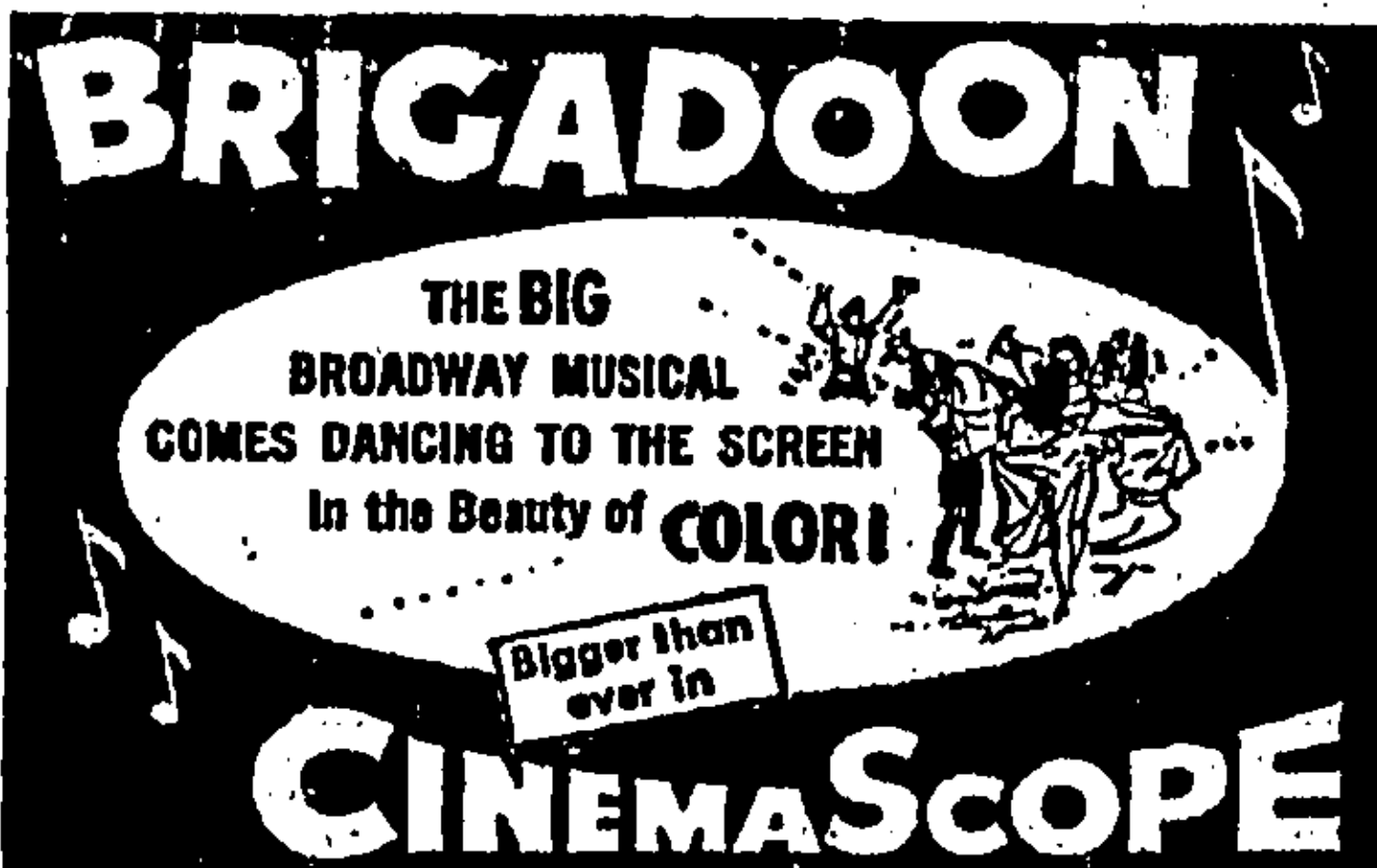


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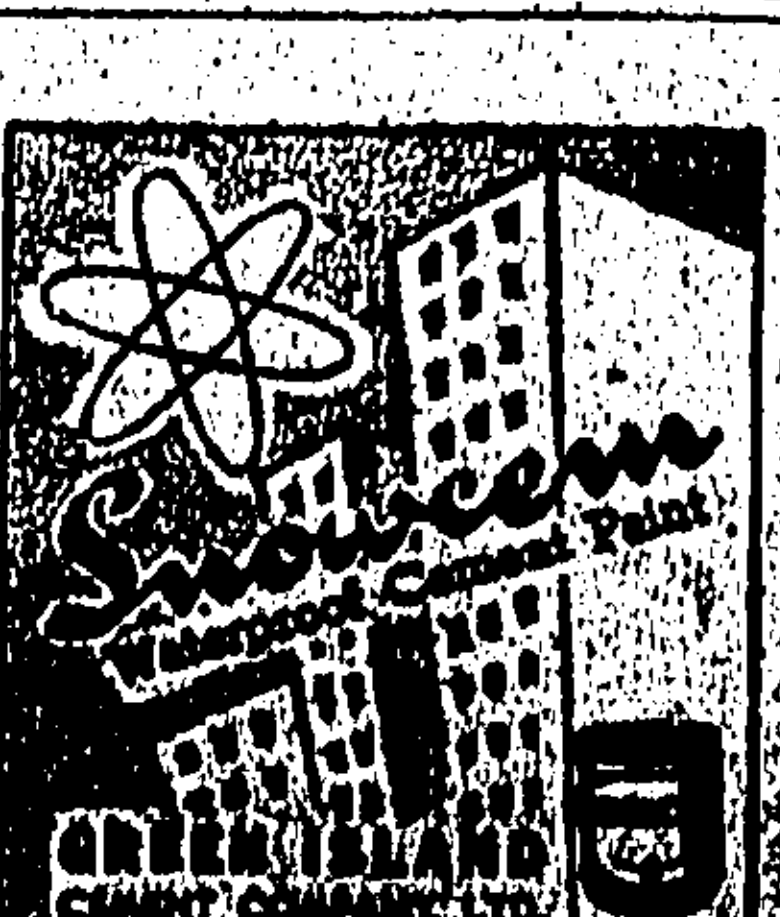
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ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

**POP**

US ARMS SHIPMENTS HELD UP

Doctor Trains
For Channel

DALAI LAMA RETURNING TO TIBET

Paris, Mar. 10. The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet, and the Panchen Lama, his former rival, will "soon" return to Tibet after a long sojourn in Communist China, the New China News Agency reported tonight.

The Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, said at a farewell banquet in honour of the Tibetan leaders that the Peking Government has made "decisions on the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, on helping the local government of Tibet to carry out construction, and on the question of communications and transport in Tibet."

Mr. Chou said the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama had participated in Chinese State Council discussions of Tibetan problems.

PAID TRIBUTE

Both the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama paid tribute to Chinese President Mao Tse-tung in speeches at the banquet. The Dalai Lama said that under Mao, China was "stronger and more prosperous" and was "not intimidated by aggression."

He said he would return to Tibet "fully aware of the importance of unity among the various fraternal nationalities of our country."

The Dalai Lama said that "as Tibet is located on the border of our Motherland (China) it is more important that we consolidate our national defence, be tirelessly alert, and guard against every imperialist subversion and scheme of deception and provocation, and spare no effort to foster the patriotism of the Tibetan people."

The Panchen Lama said that "we will resolutely follow the instructions" of Mao.—France-Press.

TWO-TONE TROUT

Wellington, Mar. 10. A TWO-TONE rainbow trout which lives in a pool with about 150 other trout at Tautuku Springs, near Rotorua in the thermal region of the North Island, has been insured with Lloyd's of London for £100 sterling.

The trout, called "Harvey", has achieved fame by virtue of its unusual properties. Normally the front half of his body is dark green, and the rear half lemon-yellow, which makes him unusual enough.

But at feeding times, "Harvey" confounds visitors to Tautuku Springs even further by switching colours, from dark green to lemon-yellow, and the rear half to black or deep green.

This change takes five minutes to enact and lasts about 20 minutes before he reverts back to his original two-tone. As he feeds twice daily along with his fellows in the springs, Harvey treats visitors to two complete acts per day.

Harvey is not a big fish as rainbow trout go in New Zealand. His 18½ inch length is dwarfed by many trout in the area. Scientists who have examined Harvey think the excitement and nervousness which he shows at mealtimes affects his skin pigmentation.—China Mail Special.

WOMAN'S FAITH IN HUSBAND

Singapore, Mar. 10. Seven months ago, policeman Toh Keng-hua disappeared suddenly. "Desertion" ruled the Police Department, and cut off all allowances for Toh's wife, who had three children and was then expecting the fourth.

His wife stubbornly maintained that Toh was "not the sort of a man who would desert." For months she attempted, through the Press and private appeals, to clear her husband's name.

Over and over she made the same statement: that Toh had been instrumental in apprehending a member of a secret society on a murder charge. The arrested man had been executed for the crime, but he had threatened vengeance through his comrades. "They killed him," insisted Mrs. Toh. "Last week, the police found the secret society members who had been hiding out. They were all arrested. But my husband was not among them. He was never arrested. He was never in the jail. He is somewhere."



PREMIER NAGY
Papers Lash
Nagy For
Rightist
Deviationism

Vietnam, Mar. 10.

Communist Hungarian newspapers charged today that Premier Imre Nagy, denounced by the Party Central Committee for "Rightist deviationism," violated party decisions from the moment he took office.

The new paper, Szabad Nép, official organ of the Communist Party, said in an editorial read over Radio Budapest this morning that Nagy did not carry out the instructions of the party when on June 20, 1953, Nagy formed his Government on July 6, 1953.

But, it says, his "Rightist" demonstrations there were still an announcement that Nagy had resigned.

"PAINFUL." "It is painful to read that Premier Nagy resented the pride of the Party when he made fun of... the achievements of the People's Democracy."

Upon taking office in 1953, Nagy in a speech criticised over-emphasis on heavy industrialisation projects like the newly built industrial city of Stalinszabol, calling them "mirages."

Heavy industry, and especially Stalinszabol, were not projects of Hungarian strong man Matyas Rakosi, the former Hungarian Premier and first Party Secretary from whom Nagy took over the Premiership in 1953.—United Press.

Paris, Mar. 10. A team of French Alpinists left here this afternoon by Air France for Calcutta on their way to attempt to scale Mt. Makalu, in the Nepal-Tibet area of the Himalayas, 29 miles east of Everest.

Mr. Jean Franco, chief of the expedition, before leaving that "this is the first stage of a journey which will take us to the top of the mountain."—France-Press.

State Department Fails To Act On Requests From Egypt And Israel

Washington, Mar. 10.

Authorities said today that the State Department is "holding up" a number of arms shipments for Israel and Egypt by failing to act on requests from the two countries for export licences.

The shipments in question come under the "reimbursable aid" provisions of American law which permit approved foreign governments to buy military equipment in the United States through official facilities, thus getting lower prices.

The authorities said that there is no official embargo as such on these shipments to Israel and Egypt but that in view of the recent flare-up of border hostilities, the requests for export licences were being "suspended" in the light of current conditions in the area. "They explained that this had the effect of holding up the issuance of such licences for the time being."

NO AGREEMENT
Neither Egypt nor Israel has a military aid agreement with the United States under which arms would be supplied without reimbursement.

The official American attitude of free military aid to Israel remains the same. So far as Egypt is concerned, the Cairo Government has not asked for a military aid agreement, and the United States would not consider the subject until the Egyptians said it.

It was made clear to Egypt and the Egyptian Premier, Lieut.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, after the Suez agreement was signed, that the United States was prepared to consider favourably any request for a military aid agreement and arms assistance.

However, Lieut.-Col. Nasser is said to believe that public opinion in his country is not yet ready for such a close tie with one of the Western Powers. American authorities do not agree with that assessment but point out that it is a matter Lieut.-Col. Nasser must decide for himself.

Meanwhile, the Gaza incident, for which the United States blames Israel, and the Egyptian opposition to the Turco-Iraqi pact, have muddled the Middle East situation enough that the U.S. is content to await a clarification of matters before pressing its views on anyone in that area.

HEAVY PRESSURE
American officials said that there is heavy pressure on the State Department in the form of inspired articles from various Israeli and Arab sources, to try to ferret out American intentions in the Middle East.

They said there is no intention to alter American policy in the Middle East and declared that the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George Allen, was quoted as saying a "re-examination of policy" was being carried out.

What Mr. Allen said, according to State Department officials, was that there was "interest" in the State Department in an American Jewish demand for "re-examination."

They pointed out, was something different than saying such a re-examination was under way.

The United States has no intention of abandoning its support of the Turkey-Iraq pact. On the other hand, it is not as concerned over the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian pact as the Arabs would appear to believe.

Officials said they had expected the three-Power gesture but indicated that they did not think it would ever come to much in the way of a positive arrangement.

Their assumption is that the Turkey-Iraq pact will be broadened slowly and come to the main security alliance, to which Egypt and others may in time adhere when tempers cool.

NO PACT
The US has not at present had any intention of concluding a mutual defence pact with Israel.

It has considered the feasibility of issuing some declaration of its interest in the maintenance of Israeli security—a declaration which would fall far short of meeting Israeli desires—but this is in abeyance for the time being.—United Press.

Mr. Dulles sets out plainly that further Communist aggression would have grave consequences. Mr. Casey said, "so that there will be no misapprehension that Peking can get away with aggression, Eden and Dulles want to bring about a cease-fire in the Formosa Straits which would enable the matter to be submitted to negotiation and discussion—the civilized method of resolving disputes."—United Press.

Proposal To Restore Acropolis
Athens, Mar. 10.

Greek surgeon Mr. Telemachos Perras has submitted a proposal for the restoration of the Acropolis. According to Mr. Perras, the full restoration of the Acropolis has from time to time been opposed by many people who profess that it would not be aesthetically.

However, since the liberation, the question of the restoration of the Acropolis has been faced by the Government which has entrusted this work to well-known Greek and foreign archaeologists and architects. He estimates that the full restoration of the Acropolis on the basis of the plan would cost some 400 million dollars (\$2,420,000).

Greek archaeologists, however, are sceptical concerning Mr. Perras' plan and family believe that the Acropolis should be preserved in its present state.—France-Press.

NY STOCK BOOM INVESTIGATION

Banker Discounts Pension Fund Buying Theory

Washington, Mar. 10.

Mr. John J. McCloy, a leading New York banker, said today he does not believe growing purchases of stocks for pension funds are a major factor in the booming stock market.

Mr. McCloy, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, submitted a statement to the Senate Banking Committee investigating the boom following two jittery sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

The market dropped sharply on Tuesday, and it nervously swung down and up twice yesterday with a good portion of traded stocks closing with new losses.

Some Wall Street experts believed the declines of the past two days were triggered by testimony before the Committee headed by Sen. J. W. Fulbright.

NO CONNECTION
But Mr. Fulbright said he could see no justifiable connection between the testimony and the market declines, and a top New York broker, Mr. Winthrop H. Smith, agreed with him in testimony yesterday.

Previous witnesses had said that stock purchases, particularly of the "blue chip" issues, for pension funds and similar trusts, have contributed in varying degree to the market boom. Such buying is for long-range investment and has cut down on the available supply of stocks at a time the demand is increasing, they explained.

But Mr. McCloy discounted the importance of such buying.

"It is our judgment that common stock purchases for pension funds, or indeed for trusts generally, are not a major factor in the determination of common stock prices," Mr. McCloy said.

Most stock purchases for trusts were for pension funds, he said. He estimated about \$400,000,000 of common stocks were bought for them last year.

"It is only a small fraction of the value of stock trade on the exchange," he pointed out.

Mr. McCloy, former U.S. High Commissioner to Germany, also said that buying of U.S. stocks by foreigners is a minor factor in the stock market.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS
Foreigners were reported to hold \$2,400,000,000 of U.S. stocks at the end of 1954—less than three per cent of the total value of those listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

DETERRENT
Ottawa, Mar. 10.

If there were no atomic bomb, Russia could conquer Europe in a fortnight, Australian Premier Robert Menzies said here today.

Mr. Menzies said he believed the "A" and "H" bombs might prove the only way to eliminate war.

The more campaigns we had to demonstrate the terror these bombs could spread, the more chance there would be of world peace, he added.—France-Press.

FIVE DIE IN HUT FIRE
Bloemfontein, Mar. 10.

A NATIVE with doctor charged with the murder of five people was acquitted in the circuit court at Vryheid because, said the judge, he could not hold that the accused's confession was entirely not influenced by his lengthy interrogation by the police.

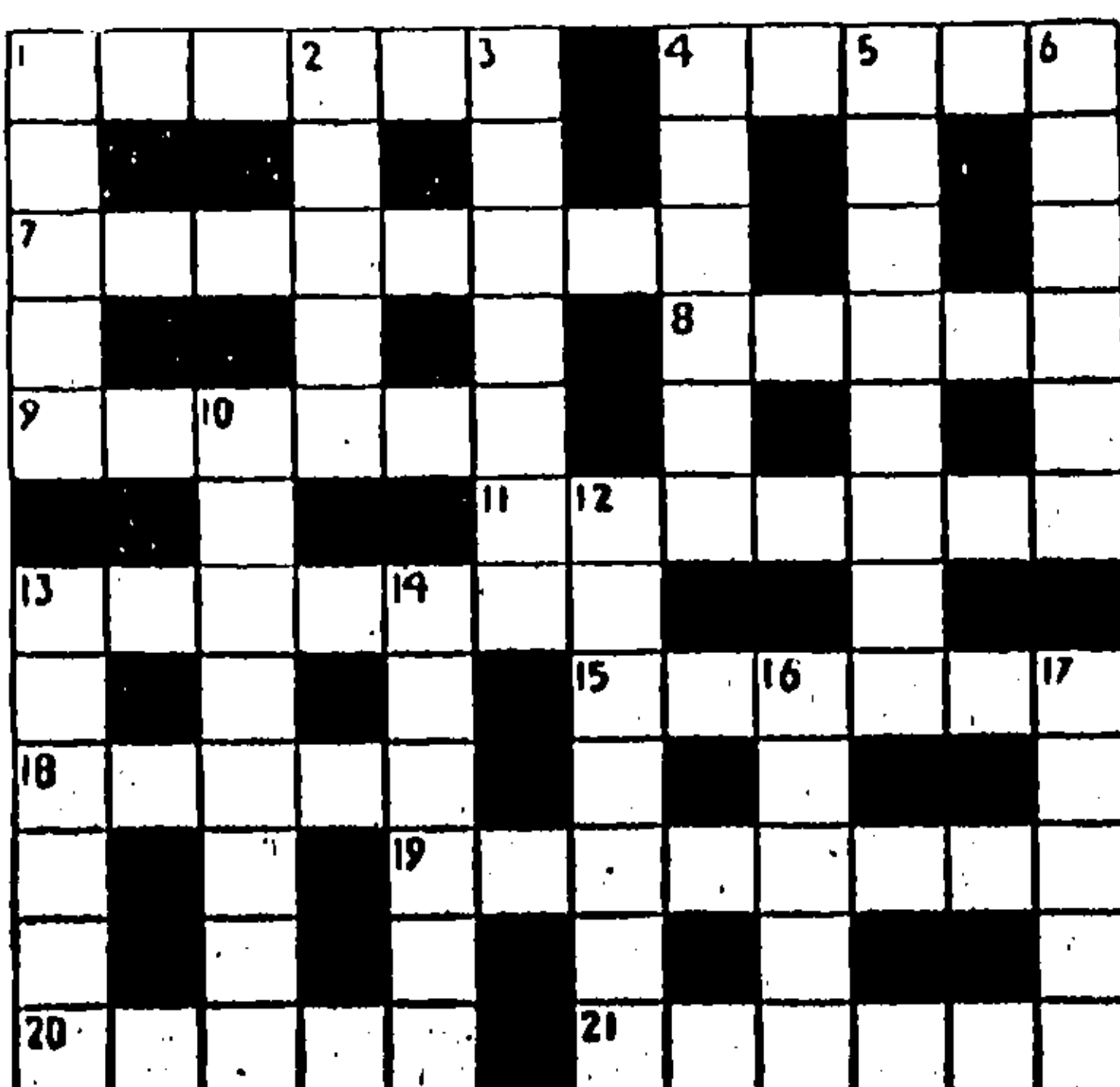
Mali Kumalo, described as an Inyanga (witch doctor) of about 35 years, was charged with the murder of a native woman, a girl aged 16 and three children at a farm.

It was alleged that during the night he bedded the hut in which the natives were sleeping and set alight to the thatch. All the occupants died in the flames.

The trial lasted three days and the judge had to decide whether an alleged confession by the accused before the magistrate at Bulawayo was admissible as evidence.

Saying that Kumalo had been examined by the police over a 10-day period, the judge rejected the confession and acquitted the prisoner.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
1 Has the flavour of (6).
4 Drugs (along) (5).
7 Wanders about (8).
8 Insertion (5).
9 Bus (3).
11 Withdrawn (7).
13 Discouraged (7).
15 Pressing (6).
16 Blank book for photographs, etc. (8).
19 Countryfolk (8).
20 Crest (5).
21 Vigour (6).
- DOWN**
1 Less wild (5).
2 Singer (5).
3 Apparition (7).
4 Refrain from (6).
5 Pickle (8).
6 Standing (6).
10 Complained (6).
12 Tetch (7).
13 Trader (6).
14 Place of worship (6).
16 Elegance (5).
17 Irritable (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Romp, 4 Distard, 8 Room, 9 Bago, 10 Mustang, 11 Peel, 12 Ogre, 14 Severed, 17 Weird, 19 April, 22 Shelter, 26 Room, 27 Rife, 28 Avoided, 29 Toss, 30 Nest, 31 Clutter, 32 Yaps. Down: 2 Orange, 3 Proper, 4 Dances, 5 Amulet, 6 Tilted, 7 Sages, 10 Crown, 13 Bile, 15 Rare, 16 Dull, 18 Borne, 20 Pretty, 21 Instep, 23 Hovel, 24 Larks, 25 Blade.

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FERMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST—CHAPTER NINE

ENOSIS MOVEMENT LED BY REDS

By Harold Guard

THE sunny island of Cyprus is geographically a part of the Moslem Middle East, spiritually Greek and politically a British colony. It has become an unpredictable factor in Western plans for defence against Communist aggression, largely because of an active Communist organisation.

The initial impact of the monumental shift of troops, equipment and basic defence strategy involved in the British withdrawal from the Suez Canal Zone has affected Cyprus more than any other base. But just how large a share of the role Suez once played will be passed to Cyprus remains in doubt. Certainly only a fraction, and certainly only that fraction depends in large part on local issues.

There are signs of anxiety among everyone concerned, both occupier and politically-minded Cypriots. The signs have increased since the United Nations voted, against British opposition, to put the question of the political union of Cyprus with Greece on the agenda of the General Assembly.

ALERT

While they continue to build a great military cantonment to house the paraphernalia of the Middle East Command, estimated to cost £30,000,000, British authorities here are more alert than ever for Communist exploitation of strained Anglo-Greek relations.

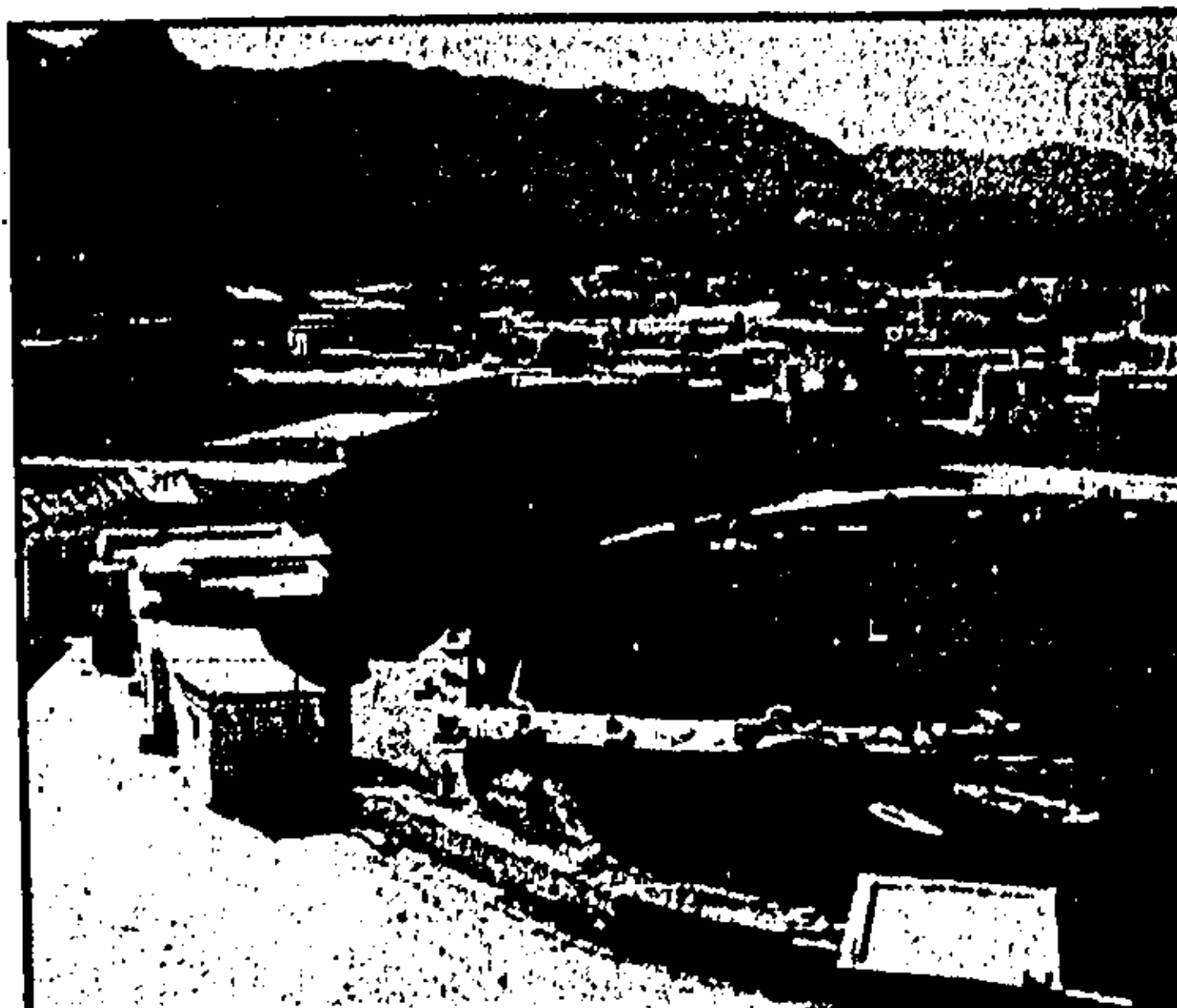
I roamed the island for six days and talked with Cypriots of all classes, from wealthy merchant to humble peasant.

I found it hard to reconcile the explosive agitation for "Enosis" with the feeling of indifference expressed by so many Cypriots in their private conversations.

What is very obvious, however, is that the local Communists are determined to exploit the movement that began as a brush-fire of genuine nationalism sponsored by the Orthodox Church. The Communists are now pushing the Enosis movement harder than the nationalists, and in some cases have seized the leadership.

Some Cypriots will tell you that Communists are running all Enosis meetings.

Communists in Cyprus are leading the fight for Enosis, or political union with Greece. Since the Communist party is outlawed in Greece, it would seem that Cypriot Communists cannot afford to be successful. In this article Harold Guard shows that ordinary rules of logic cannot be applied to Communist tactics. Win or lose, their attention is a headache to British military authorities who hoped to find a partial substitute for Suez in Cyprus.



General view of Kyrenia harbour, Cyprus. (Photo by Charles Dawson).

A recent general strike and "peace" rally was claimed by the Greek and British press alike to be the work of Communists.

The puzzle to many foreign observers is that the Reds should support a cause which, if successful, would make them citizens of a country where Communism is outlawed. Such doubts can only arise from confusing Communist tactics with Communist strategy.

Many of the people of Cyprus would like the economic advantages accruing to a garrison island, but they don't want to see their homeland involved in war at any price.

ARGUMENT

The Communist argument is that Cyprus today is a British base being prepared for an "imperialist war" which involves Greece both as a member of NATO and the Balkan pact. Enosis, they say, not only will unite Cyprus with Greece, but will divide Greece and Britain as allies, undermining NATO and the Balkan pact and blowing the "imperialist war plans" into smithereens.

The non-Communist Greek nationalists have a simple answer for this contorted argument. If Cyprus becomes a part of Greece, they say, the strategic situation would be unaltered, because Greece would lose bases on Cyprus to the Western

they please, work where they will. Nothing is forced on them except the British rule that the law must be obeyed. But they seek something further. They look for it in Enosis, which is just a word, like saying Amen to a prayer," he said.

One of the young Cypriots interjected: "But why can't we choose our own path? The United Nations believes in human rights. We want the right to choose for ourselves."

Dr Takvorian then spoke up for the opposition.

"If polling boxes were erected now and all the people were allowed to go and record a secret vote, Enosis would not get 80 percent support. But if they asked you to vote by writing your name in a book with the church bells ringing, Enosis would get a majority—that much is certain. How many people are ready to write in a book exactly what is in their hearts?"

The little group fell silent.

Old Man Nicolaides remarked that people sometimes don't know what they really want.

As in most political discussions, everyone left taking with him his original conviction that the Enosis supporters, certain that Greek rule was the only answer, members of the non-Greek minorities certain of the contrary, and many, like old Nicolaides, certain that the truth was very difficult to find. The pattern was much the same wherever we went on the island.

INFLUX

At the booming seaside resort of Kyrenia, a recreation ground for the Cyprus Command's headquarters staff, the influx of troops from the Canal Zone has brought another problem.

Already there is a rising demand and rising prices for accommodation, causing consternation among the retired British officers and civilians seeking a sunny refuge on fixed incomes from the burdensome taxation in Britain.

Age-old Turkish storehouses on the fringe of Kyrenia's crescent bay are in great demand for conversion into dwellings. Gate proprietors who have known prosperous days in Kyrenia for new pickings.

Meanwhile, military construction proceeds apace. Two major cantonments, an airfield and several smaller establishments are nearing completion. Roads are being cut across the island to link the new camps with the island's main cities. Telephone cables, electricity and water mains are being laid.

Military authorities here stress that there is no intention of making Cyprus any sort of substitute for Suez. They intend it only as a headquarters base. The total number of troops expected to transfer here is about 5,000; at present there is accommodation for about one-third of them.

"In other words," a staff officer said, "we have to get a move on. If Suez is to be evacuated in 10 months—and if this Enosis business will let us—(Copyright, All Rights Reserved.)

INDUSTRIAL OPPRESSION IN CHINA

By Dennis Bardens

FOR the teeming millions of Chinese workers the meaning of Communism is being brought home in a series of lessons, each shorter and sharper than the last.

The Communist Party in China has made the USSR its ideal and model. For a time there was a compromise with other political parties and lip-service to "a united front of all democratic classes," but the Draft Constitution prepared in 1954 reveals the old, familiar tactics. Although it claims that "all power belongs to the people" it is emphasised that this power must be exercised through the National People's Congress and that "democratic centralism" is to be the rule.

Infringements of discipline can be punished by a warning, a demerit mark, a major "black mark," allocation to lower-paid work, demotion, dismissal or judicial trial. As all black marks and derogatory entries are made on these record sheets, the system means that with it the worker so singled out can never make a fresh start, while without it he cannot hope to get a job at all. In any country where the trade unions are free to protect their members such abuses could not occur.

An Offence

"Democratic centralism" is Communist jargon. Article 21 of the Statutes of the Soviet Communist Party explains that it enforces strict Party discipline and makes decisions of the higher organs of authority binding on the lower. In a one-Party State this means, inevitably, a dictatorship.

It is also an offence under the new code for a worker to leave his job without the permission of his manager or director. If he transfers or resigns without permission his action constitutes a "violation of labour discipline."

Failure to carry out work (which could be due to sickness) means the loss of job. The code says, with sinister ambiguity: Workers unable to carry out their work should not be allowed to report for duty.

Workers who "cause excessive amounts of defective products or damage tools and equipment through violations of production procedures or irresponsibility may be materially responsible for the indemnity of the partial or total loss incurred."

Who is to decide whether inferior products are due to defective raw materials or the worker's fault? The management. Who will assess the amount to be indemnified? The management. Who will ensure that the worker's efforts are to blame rather than inefficiency in planning? The management.

Demoralising

Some punishable activities are: coming late to work or leaving early; strolling about aimlessly during working hours; intentionally idling working hours; causing excessive losses through producing defective goods; and damaging tools or equipment.

The effect of these rules, backed as they are by force, is to create a state of constant anxiety among the Chinese workers. It is a demoralising thought for them that any accident in production, any defect due to faulty raw materials, inefficient planning or to bad distribution, may cause adverse markings to be made on the record sheet and so cast a permanent cloud over a man's future.

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(Continued from Page 1)

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

It is not possible under existing circumstances to give shareholders a reliable analysis of what agricultural and industrial progress has been made in China throughout the past year. If one were to confine attention to the speeches made by officials in Peking, all would seem to be well and the progress astonishing. One might conclude that the controlled Chinese press emanating from the mainland would note certain frank criticisms indicating that there were serious difficulties, that planned targets were not always being reached and that in some cases the government had been wrong. If one were to rely upon anti-Communist publications it would

In the commercial field Hongkong has of course since the War and particularly in the last few years, done a lot to adapt itself to the new conditions. In this there can be no doubt that external capital which especially since 1949, has found its way to the Colony from surrounding areas and has added to and improved upon many of the existing industrial activities. It is estimated that in 1947 about 10% or HK\$120 millions of Hongkong's annual exports, representing goods manufactured in the Colony, in 1951, 1952 and 1953, manufactured goods, including some items not recorded separately, are believed to have amounted to one-third of the export trade. In 1954 328 new factories were registered bringing the total of registered factories up to nearly 2,500 and the total labour employed in the factories to over 100,000. Nearly two-thirds of Hongkong-manufactured exports are cotton goods the majority of which were sent to Indonesia last year. The United Kingdom took HK\$73 (or £44) millions of Hongkong's products of which about a half were cotton goods. There is a drop in the cotton exports when compared with the annual imports of the United Kingdom which are in the region of £3,500 millions. Questions in Parliament or in the press about alleged small irregularities over a few minor shipments of Hongkong goods surely ought to be looked at from the proper perspective. Attacks on Hongkong by other countries in regard to alleged infringements of the embargo on trade with China have, I am glad to say, died down. Hongkong, of course, still suffers seriously from the continuation of those embargo and it is indeed only an aggravating factor that others place in setting up the demand for relaxation of the restrictions on trade with the Soviet bloc. There is still scope for greater industrialisation in

FINANCES OF HONGKONG
Before passing on from the subject of Hongkong I must refer to the financial position of the Colony. I have dealt with this so lucidly and comprehensively by the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. G. Clarke, last week. It was very satisfactory to learn that the estimated revenue for 1955-56 was £14,000,000, which was £1,000,000 more than was expected for the current year and that the figure might prove to be even higher. This did much to temper the pessimism which the Government's report for the financial year 1955/56 showed. A record deficit for the Colony of HK\$232 millions. Revenue was expected to amount to HK\$444,000,000 and expenditure to HK\$465,700,000.

However, Mr. Clarke was able to point out that the Colony had a satisfactory reserve in the Colonies Office, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., Equalisation Fund, and the Equalisation

expected to be as much as 10% by March 31, the end of this fiscal year. It is thought that this reduction is accomplished. It will go a long way to put the misery of Japan's export quota done more on a level with international prices.

One unfortunate result of the past year's deflationary policies has been a considerable increase in unemployment which is likely to get worse so long as there is no relaxation in the policy. A number of industries concerned have had to close down for the same reason but the number has not been as high as some of the one time distressed

The returns of the Bank of Indonesia show that gold and convertible foreign exchange figures rose steadily in the latter part of the year from about Rp. 1,336 millions in June to Rp. 2,127 millions in the middle of the year. The increase in the issue increased in the same period from about Rp. 579 millions to Rp. 7,385 millions.

In April last year the Minister of Finance announced that the debt would show a deficit of Rp. 1,200 millions in the year. He later stated that the deficit was then estimated at Rp. 3,000 millions. Later on

MALAYA.

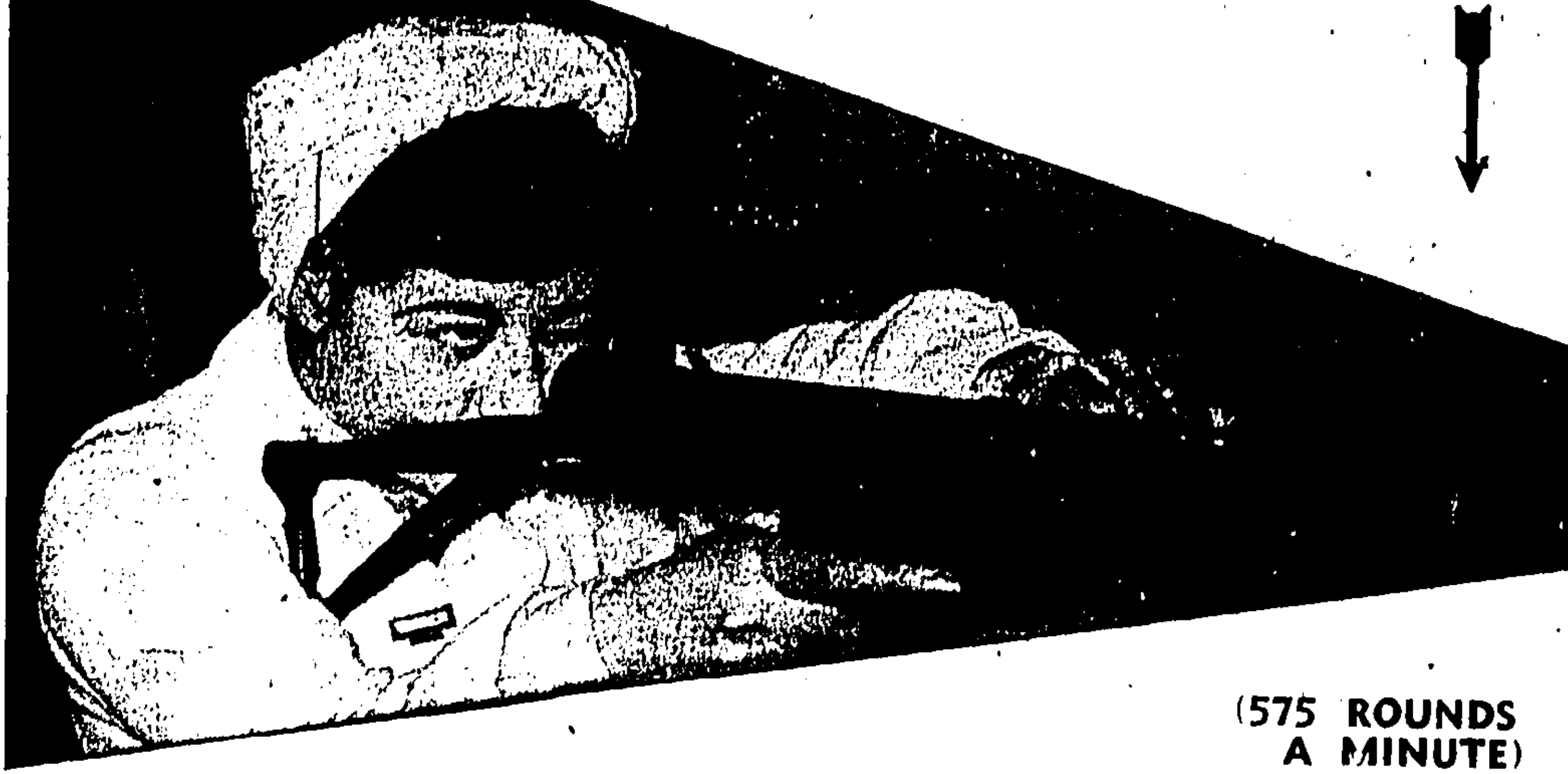
Important Constitutional changes came under consideration during the past year both in the Federation of Malaya and in Singapore. There was first the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of elections to the Federal Legislative Council, and shortly afterwards the Report of the Constitutional Commission in Singapore. The Federation Report included a surprisingly large number of unanimous recommendations; the main disagreement being on the question of the composition of the Executive Council. In due course General Templer recommended a compromise providing for 62 elected members out of a total of 98, excluding the Speaker. This was approved by the Secretary of State and the Bill, which put the new proposal into effect, was passed in August 1957. The Bill covered not only the Legislative Council but also election procedures and many other matters of detail. When one bears in mind the complicated structure of the Federation of Malaya, comprising nine States and two Territories and a community of a particularly varied nature, it was a remarkable feat to bring about agreement on such a unique constitutional arrangement within a period of about a year. We have already mentioned that at the third reading of the Bill the Attorney-General of the Federation made it clear that there

as disfranchisement. Much depends not only on the attitude of the Government, but also on the leaders of opinion in Singapore as to whether the electorates accept their new responsibilities in going to the polls and electing as members of the Legislative Council, persons who will discharge their duties to the benefit of all sections of the community. The large increase in the number of elected members who will sit in the new Legislative Council gives them responsibilities greater than those put upon similar assembles in other territories. Singapore as a city with a population thus developed a pride in its important status in the East and, indeed, in the world. These constitutional changes will give it an even greater position of importance. Its future will depend much on its elected members. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the commercial community as a whole will stand together to ensure that no rash experiments will be attempted, but that safe, sound and orthodox policies will be adopted.

The new Legislative Councils in the two territories in Singapore will have many complicated problems to face. One of the most important concerns the organic differences existing between the Federation and the Colony. Nevertheless, the two territories are so inter-related that the British Government has to ensure that whatever legislation is introduced in one will not be

SIR JOHN NICOLL
Before I pass on to other countries, I must refer to the role of the Government of Singapore. Sir John Nicoll, which is to take place this Spring, Sir John's departure will be much regretted by the people of Singapore. In that Colony where he has worked whole-heartedly for the good of all classes and races. It is regrettable that he should not see the completion of some of the many local projects commenced under his influence and guidance, steered through their critical stages. However, Mr. R. S. Ganesan, who has been in the Colonies for many years, knows so well, will worthily carry the mantle and we wish him well in the important post which he will succeed in fulfilling.

BRITAIN HITS THE BULLSEYE



(575 ROUNDS
A MINUTE)

WITH THE NEW STERLING GUN

London. The new FN rifle adopted by the British Army is still undergoing trial and is not yet in production, good progress is being made in supplying the troops with the Sterling sub-machine gun, the very efficient successor to the rather unpredictable Sten.

Two hundred and fifty are being turned out every week at the Sterling Engineering Company's factory at Dagenham, Essex, where the weapon has just been given its first public demonstration, and it is planned to step up production to 1,000 a week. The gun is also to be manufactured at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Fazakerly, and under licence in Canada for the Canadian Army.

In addition to the British Army, which is making very good use of it in operations against the Mau Mau in Kenya, the gun has also

been delivered to the authorities in South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Sudan, Libya, Singapore, Hongkong, Kuwait, Brunei, Bermuda and Sweden. Much interest in the weapon has been shown by the United States, Japan, Iraq and Egypt.

Weights Only 6 lbs.

The Sterling (formerly known as the Patchett gun) is ideal for close-range work for every kind of user, in every kind of country, in every kind of conditions. It is lighter, safer for the user, and more reliable than any sub-machinegun previously manufactured. It weighs only six lbs and is 28 inches long with the butt extended. It can be fired from the hip, shoulder, or in an emergency (with butt folded) with one hand, in pistol fashion, at a rate up to 575 rounds a minute.

It is accurate and will kill at 200 yards, and will also

kill at greater ranges, although no claim for complete accuracy is made beyond 200 yards.

Perhaps the outstanding features are its balance, its safety devices and the self-cleaning breech-block. The gun is so perfectly balanced that when in the firing position with a full magazine, even when held by the pistol grip with one hand only, there is little tendency for the gun to tilt backwards or forwards, and when firing a burst this even balance is maintained.

The design incorporates two safety devices. During the forward movement of the round from the magazine, the firing pin on the breech-block cannot come into line with the percussion cap of the cartridge until the round is actually in the chamber, thus eliminating all possibility of a breech explosion. And the change lever has a "safe" position, which locks the trigger and sear, irrespective of the position of the breech-block. This eliminates the possibility of rounds be-

ing fired if the gun is dropped or shaken violently.

Convincing Proof

The breech-block has four spiral ribs machined out of its sides. These ribs have sharp edges and as the block moves backwards and forwards inside the casing, they cut away any fouling, such as sand, dirt, mud, and gradually drive it out through a specially-designed slot below the barrel face and other apertures in the case. This action ensures that the breech-block way is kept clear and that the gun will continue to function efficiently under the worst active service conditions.

Convincing proof of this was given at the demonstration when guns were subjected to the most stringent tests. One was sprayed with fine sand in a tank, a second was taken from a refrigerator and fired with ice all round the barrel and action, and a third was dipped into glutinous mud. All three were fired immediately without any trouble at all. And to indicate the ease with which it can be used, the Sterling was also fired by two factory girls and a 12-year-old boy. None of the three had more than an hour's training with the weapon, and all performed very creditably.

The Sterling costs about £25 and fires 9 mm. ammunition. The magazine holds 34 rounds and has a roller type platform. It operates on the double-column feed principle and rounds are fed and fired from each column alternatively, thus eliminating the bottleneck of the single column feed.

Troops Suggested

The Sterling is a development of the Lancaster machine carbine produced by the same firm in large numbers for the Royal Navy in World War II, and is descended originally from the 1928 German Schmeisser. It has been under development for twelve years, and emerged successfully from a series of competitive trials between 36 different competing weapons. Later it had large-scale troop trials in Korea, Malaya, Germany and Kenya lasting three years and ending in August 1953.

Although War Office experts had studied the weapons from all angles, troops on active service were able to suggest several small but important modifications which have been incorporated in the present design.

The men in the field asked for a guard to be fitted near the front of the weapon to prevent any possibility of the finger being placed too far forward. They suggested an alteration in the sight-lever to ensure that the view is not hindered when the weapon is used at very close range. The butt has also been strengthened and the sling-hook has been modified.

HUNTERS ARE HUNTED

Dar Es Salaam. Game rangers return from Southern Tanganyika's jungles with reports that lions and leopards are killing more Africans than ever before.

In the Mbeza district lately nine natives have been maimed by reports that lions and leopards are killing more Africans than ever before. Deprived of their natural food because Africans have been killing so much wild game, hungry lions and leopards have turned man-eaters. "And the hunters are now the hunted."

H.K. Bank Chairman's Annual Statement

(Continued from Page 8)

We are glad to be able to record that on May 22 last the Governor of North Borneo Mr R. E. Turnbull, was kind enough to open our new Bank premises at Jesselton and that during the year our new buildings at Kuala Belait and Tawau were also opened for business.

The Budget debate of the Colony's Legislative Council in November brought the good news that at last agreement in principle had been reached with the Government of the Philippines, which will, it is hoped, make possible the introduction of Filipino labour to work and settle in Borneo. At any rate a partial solution of the labour shortage there seems likely in the course of this year. It was not so welcome to hear that imports on consignment were to be increased from 30% to 40%. But still more unfortunate does it seem that H.M. Government are to make no further direct grants to the Colony after this year.

As distinct from grants under the Colonial and Development Welfare Fund, Borneo suffered greater devastation than any other area as a result of the war and has, I believe, only received about £1 million for direct war reconstruction. Various changes in Town Planning arrangements have retarded rebuilding in some towns but we are glad to note that a definite scheme for the rebuilding of shops has recently been put into effect and we are assisting the work by providing building loans on easy terms under Government guarantee.

Rubber replanting legislation has recently been adopted and we have co-operated in the establishment of a fund for financing this project. A rubber cess will be imposed which will be refundable to producers after replanting is carried out.

We were glad to see satisfactory increase of about 60% in the case of timber and copra exports in 1954 as compared with 1953. The happy position of Brunei State is shown in the Budget estimates for the current year of M.100 millions for revenue and M.143 millions for expenditure.

A recent article on Thailand in a prominent British newspaper was headed "Cautious pessimism". Such also seems to be the general feeling of the mercantile community in Bangkok who fear that wide-spread corruption will bring about a new era of lawlessness upon which China has not so many years ago. Others consider that this is not a fair comparison, that Thailand's leaders realise the dangers and have laid their plans to cope with any internal or external dangers. These speculations indicate that the political outlook is by no means stable. Naturally many eyes are turned to the Laos frontier about which much nervousness exists.

The economic situation is also rather a difficult one. Currency controls are strict and constantly changing; the official rate of exchange has remained unchanged but an active open market is permitted by the exchange control authorities. A rice surplus of 400,000 tons was accumulated from last season owing to the Government's refusal to sell at the reduced world price but the rice crop is smaller owing to unfavourable weather, so the total available for export in 1955 is estimated to be about 154 million tons. As from January 1st of this year trading in rice once again reverted to private hands and inter-governmental contracts have ceased.

Rubber exports increased some 17,000 tons over 1953 and totalled about 14,000 tons, but tin and teak exports were reduced.

The British have a spontaneous liking for the Burmese which I think reciprocated. So it was not surprising to read the report of the United Kingdom Industrial Delegation to Burma how much they appreciated their warm reception in Rangoon. The Delegation paid tribute to the "enthusiasm and deep sincerity which lie behind the Government's development policy and their desire to improve the economy of the country and the conditions under which the people live and work." They felt bound to add a mild word of warning against the Burmese attempting too much in too short a space of time. We ourselves hinted at this danger in our remarks about Burma this time last year.

However, it is common to all Asian countries whose development is somewhat retarded to feel they must hasten to make up lost ground; and some of them are indeed succeeding in their efforts. There are signs that the Burmese Government are aware of the dangers of their ambitious plans and the newly appointed Minister of Trade Development appears to be proceeding with some caution. The 1955 rice crop is estimated to provide an exportable surplus of 154 million tons of

which 900,000 tons has been sold on a Government to Government basis; the remainder has been put at the disposal of merchants for private sale under certain conditions. So far as figures are available it appears that exports of the leading products of the country were lower in 1954 than in 1953 and that imports were higher. As a result external assets fell some Kyats 400 millions in the year ended October 1954. The Finance Minister proposes to make a determined drive to increase internal savings this year and he has said that if there is then still need of capital he hopes to obtain a loan from the International Bank.

During the year other important matters which took place in the country, but with which we cannot here deal in detail, were the establishment of the Senate Commercial Bank on August 11 which I fear is deliberately being favoured to the detriment of private commercial banks; the first steps in the implementation of the Land Nationalisation Act; the assumption of its formal duties by the Karen State Government in districts where law and order have been restored; and the initiation of a local administration system in villages, towns and districts.

Finally there was the signature on November 5 of the Burma-Japan Reparations Agreement by which Japan is to give to Burma as reparations "the services of the Japanese people and the products of Japanese industry" in value of US\$200 millions in ten equal annual instalments. Some fear has been expressed lest the effect of this and other clauses of the Agreement might mean the nationalisation of Burma, but the Prime Minister has ridiculed the suggestion.

INDIA. Thanks to the personal prestige of Prime Minister Nehru India has in recent years been steadily increasing its influence and standing in international affairs. There has even been talk of the germination of a future Monroe Doctrine for Asia led by Mr Nehru and the Asian powers which attended the Colombo-Kandy Conference last April.

A possible step towards the integration of Asian countries was seen when, as a consequence of Mr Chou En-lai's visit to Delhi in June, a declaration of five Principles was proclaimed to govern relations between India and China. These principles re-stated some fundamental conditions upon which China has not so many years ago. Others consider that this is not a fair comparison, that Thailand's leaders realise the dangers and have laid their plans to cope with any internal or external dangers. These speculations indicate that the political outlook is by no means stable. Naturally many eyes are turned to the Laos frontier about which much nervousness exists.

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achievements of the past few years as giving grounds for hope that the clouds ahead of India will disperse before they are reached.

CEYLON. The outstanding event of the year in Ceylon was the visit of H.M. The Queen in April. It was an unqualified success and the enthusiasm of the crowds was unmistakable. By the grace and charm Her Majesty endeared herself to all who met or saw her.

On July 17 the inauguration of the first Ceylonese Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, took place and a further event of importance in the year was the Conference of five Asian Prime Ministers.

Ceylon has indeed experienced a remarkable year, not least in that she staged a notable economic recovery. At the end of 1953 there was an adverse trade balance of Rs.40 millions, at the end of 1954 the picture was completely reversed, the preliminary figures being exports about Rs.1,800 millions and imports Rs.1,400 millions, giving a trade surplus of about Rs.400 millions. The main contributions to this recovery were first the high tea prices which averaged Rs.2.56 per lb. in 1954 compared with Rs.1.92 in 1953 and secondly the favourable rubber contract made with China under which some 60,000 tons were shipped to China in the year out of the total exports of about 80,000 tons. The rice part of the contract with China has not proved so successful owing to the fall in rice prices and Ceylon appears to be trying to dispose of some of the Chinese rice to other markets. The Government has meantime been pressing forward with attempts to improve and expand local rice production and a Joint United Kingdom and Australian Rice Mission has recently visited Ceylon and issued a report dealing with this matter.

The financial position of the Government has also improved. The line with trade and external assets are reported to have risen from Rs.607 millions in December 1953 to Rs.863 millions at the end of last October. The Minister of Finance announced last July a small deficit in the budget which he proposed to meet by new taxation or borrowing. He stated that the Government did not propose to adopt any form of deficit financing. The crying need for capital for development purposes had to be met by raising loans authorised by the Ceylon Development Loans Act which was enacted early last year. This provided authority for raising loans internally, in the United Kingdom, or from the International Bank. Soon afterwards a loan of £2 million was successfully floated on the London market and the International Bank granted a loan equivalent to about US\$10 millions to finance a second stage of the Laxapana Hydro-electric scheme. Within moving the second reading of the above Act Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, then Minister of Finance, reiterated that the Government's policy was to welcome foreign capital, that there would be no nationalisation or expropriation of any enterprise in the country, and that the field of development would be reserved for nationals of Ceylon. This was a very encouraging statement coming from so authoritative an official.

INDO-CHINA. Our Office in Saigon is now situated in the independent State of Vietnam, more generally known as South Vietnam, which is, of course, distinct from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Hanoi), which controls the area called North Vietnam. The name "Indo-China" appears to have become an anachronism, though it is still useful in referring to the combined area of the former French empire. The Agreements signed at the Geneva Conference in June and July last year have been criticised from many angles according to the particular bias of each individual. They brought the cessation of hostilities, yet they postponed many decisions until the proposed elections in 1956, which may happen before then but it would be foolish to speculate about the future. It is difficult to draw the present events and policies of those in positions of authority. The three States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have recently been granted complete independence by the signature of a quadripartite agreement in Paris on December 20, 1954. The Pau Convention has thus been abrogated. Each country now has full control over its own currency and there are three autonomous Exchange Controls. An Agreement has been signed regarding shipping in the Mekong and the use of the port of Saigon by the three States, but Cambodia is contemplating the establishment of her own port on the Gulf of Siam.

BRANCH AT PHNOM-PENH. Although the French are anxious to come to an agreement with the Vietnamese authorities about French industrial interests in Tonkin, the prospects of a satisfactory arrangement are obscure. Owing to the precarious outlook we decided to close down our Hanoi Office but we have obtained the Cambodian Government's permission to open a branch in Phnom-Penh and our arrangements there are well under way. Cambodia, like the whole area of South Indo-China, produces large quantities of rice and a considerable amount of rubber. Phnom-Penh, its capital, is a pivot point through which much of the trade of Laos must pass, as well as that of Cambodia itself. When the latter gets her own port she will no longer be dependent on Vietnam for an outlet for her foreign trade.

The above notes on the various countries in which we operate have taken shareholders rapidly round the Eastern seas. We might have been more comprehensive but we would then have risked being tedious. We have tried to state our view-point categorically and yet to see the picture from the other side. Without blinding our eyes to the trend of events in the East, we feel confident that British bankers still have an important part to play in Asia as elsewhere. New measures are being adopted for the mobilisation of capital in the free countries of the East and particularly in the area of the "Colombo Plan" countries. In these areas the expansion of trade is growing rapidly and will continue to grow as the countries increase their development and raise their standards of living. We are well aware that we must continually adapt ourselves, as we have done in good times and in bad throughout the past ninety years of the Bank's existence and you may be confident that we will do so.

Washington, Mar. 10. Using the simplest weapon at their command, America's housewives beat back the rising price of coffee. Coffee was going up... up... up... when the housewives suddenly had enough of it. They stopped buying.

Now the price is back to where it was just a year ago—six shillings a pound. In the meantime it has been up to 40. That was the critical point of "briber resistance". Tea sales jumped, and housewives thought out ways of making coffee go further by adding more milk and brewing it longer. Coffee sales slumped. At the same time the U.S. Government ordered an investigation into the unhealthy boom.

What caused coffee to soar? It started in sunny Brazil. In December 1953, Brazil raised the export price in a bid to gain more dollars. Speculators in both Brazil and the U.S. with advance knowledge had already bought future coffee crops at low prices, and helped to force up the selling rates, too.

But the reports were spread that the crops would be poor—reports which proved false. But big American firms, fearing they would be caught short of coffee, bought wildly and forced the prices up even further. It was when restaurants were charging a 25-cent a cup that housewives rebelled. By August the big break came. Brazil admitted defeat and cut export prices. Its warehouses were spilling over with green coffee beans. And the price crisis broke out at the same time. Prices of coffee slumped and have been falling ever since. The battle of the coffee cup was over.

In America they recalled: "Never underestimate the power of a woman."

"LYSISTRATA" SAID LEWD. A book sent by a London bookshop to Hollywood book-seller Harry Levinson has been seized by the U.S. Postmaster General, who says it is "plainly lewd, lascivious, and obscene in character."

It is a rare copy of "Lysistrata," a comedy written by Aristophanes in Athens more than 2,500 years ago. It records the U.S. Postmaster General's seizure of the book, which is "plainly lewd, lascivious, and obscene in character."

Now the American Civil Liberties Union is suing the Postmaster General, who says it is "plainly lewd, lascivious, and obscene in character." The book is a comedy written by Aristophanes in Athens more than 2,500 years ago. It records the U.S. Postmaster General's seizure of the book, which is "plainly lewd, lascivious, and obscene in character."

Hussein's Bride-To-Be Taken By Surprise

From DAVID BURK

Cairo, Mar. 10.

Twenty-five-year-old Princess Dina Abdel Hamid, the future queen of Jordan, revealed to me at her suburban Cairo home yesterday that her engagement to King Hussein had been arranged two years ago. "But the official announcement took me completely by surprise," she added.

It followed King Hussein's visit to her family's spacious, new villa in the Nile-side garden village of Mandi at the weekend. At that time he did not mention the announcement, she said.

The beautiful Princess Dina—small, slim, with brown hair and big brown eyes—is a girl of the Orient who had stepped halfway across the border into Western ways. Far enough to have adopted Western dress and hair styles, to drive her car—because it is convenient—and to take a batch of men and girl students of the Cairo University in English literature.

When she becomes Queen of Jordan, she will be stepping across again into the Orient.

So for the moment she admits to being a bit mixed up.

We were sitting on gilt and old brocade furniture—the brocade had Western air cushions—in one of the villa's three salons. Behind the Princess, on a small table, stood a silver-framed photograph of King's King Faisal. Like Hussein, he was educated in England at the same time as Dina was taking an arts degree at Cambridge; he is also a third cousin of the Princess, but saw much more of her than Hussein did.

The princess said she had not been in Amman for ten years. And she was interested to learn whether there had been many changes in this desert town (pop. 20,000). With only one cinema, only one main restaurant and one hotel.

To her, brought up in Cairo and educated in Britain, it seemed hard to imagine a place

where the West had had so little impact, despite the years of friendship.

We talked about her engagement. Has Hussein actually proposed, or had the engagement been Muslim style, contracts between the suitor and the bride's father?

Said Princess Dina: "No, he actually proposed. And not once, but twice. The first time was two years ago in England and again here."

How long had they known each other?

"Since we were children. We are the same family after all."

Does she plan to go on lecturing at Cairo University?

"I have not started thinking about a trousseau yet. But I certainly won't go abroad for it. I am sure I can buy what I need right here."

Would the wedding be after weeks or months? "I've not been told any date. It will be arranged by King Hussein's family and I will be informed in due course. It will, I think, be several months at least."

But Princess Dina may be surprised again. A palace spokesman in Amman has just said she will be arriving in Jordan's capital on March 15.

THEY GOT THEIR POT OF TEA

Bonn. Wherever there's an Englishman, there's a pot of tea—and all the Queen's efficiency experts and all the Queen's diplomats can't do a thing about it.

In the British Embassy at Bonn there was a crackdown on tea breaks. At once, the staff rose as one man and protested that no Englishman had never been known to work from 2 till 5.30 p.m. without a cup of tea in between.

The officials tried a compromise: a tea wagon would come round in the middle of the afternoon. The staff balked

at that too. Too much noise. Not British.

So they got their way. But they also received a stern warning: No one must spend more than 10 minutes in the canteen; heads of departments must stagger tea breaks so that visitors will not see rows of empty desks and unmanned telephones when they come in.

Most important of all, it will go hard with anybody who wanders an extra cup with desk-side electric kettles or other illegal and forbidden gadgets, which are likely to be the death of the staff.

CHINA MAIL

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(AFTERNOON)

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tion your feet deserve by London-
qualified chiropodist

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that in
connection with road works, with
effect from 00.01 hours Satur-
day, 12th March, 1955, parking
will be prohibited in that section
of Nathan Road between the
junction of Jordan Road and the
junction of Gascoigne Road.

It is also notified that during
the period that these road works
are in progress the following
roads west of Nathan Road will
be closed at their junctions with
Nathan Road.

NANKING STREET,
NING PO STREET,
SAIGON STREET,
PAK HOI STREET,
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

NOTICE

VEHICULAR FERRY

Owing to repairs to Piers,
the Vehicular Ferry Service
will be suspended as
follows:—

Thursday Evening
the 17th March, 1955

The Service will be
suspended from 9.00 p.m. to
1.00 a.m.

Friday Morning
the 18th March, 1955

The first ferry will com-
mence at 7.20 a.m. instead of
6.20 a.m.

Tuesday Evening
the 22nd March, 1955

The Service will be
suspended from 7.00 p.m. to
1.00 a.m.

Wednesday Morning
the 23rd March, 1955

The first ferry will com-
mence at 7.20 a.m. instead of
6.20 a.m.

Tuesday Evening
the 29th March, 1955

The last ferry will leave at
12.00 Midnight instead of
1.00 a.m.

During the abovementioned
suspension Passenger Ferries
will be operated as usual.

THE HONG KONG &
YAU MATI FERRY
CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"AJAX"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Holt's Wharf from 10
a.m. on March 16, 1955, and con-
signees are requested to have their
representatives present during the
survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, March 11, 1955.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 3661

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"VIETNAM" sailing Apr. 9th
"CAMBODGE" sailing May 20th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"ANADYR" sailing Mar. 27th
"MEINAM" sailing Apr. 15th

Moscow Expected To Squeeze Baltic Republics

Stockholm, Mar. 10.

Moscow under Khrushchev and Bulganin is expected to squeeze more food and capital goods out of the three incorporated Soviet Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Warnings of this have already appeared in newspapers reaching here from the three little countries.

While collar workers are already being transferred from non-productive jobs in the towns to the tractor stations in the country. The Estonian, Lithuanian, and other state-controlled newspapers have given warning that this "direction of labour," as they call it, is to be intensified.

LIGHTNING COURSE

These white collar workers are put through a lightning course in tractor maintenance before being assigned to the stations which supply machines to the different farms.

The farmers had been complaining that poor tractor services were holding up their field work. The tractor station managers had, in their turn, been complaining of a shortage of mechanics.

As farmers in the three Republics have also been complaining of a shortage of fertilisers, output of these commodities is to be increased under this year's production plans.

Production of fish, an important food in the Soviet Baltic provinces, is to be increased and, Riga, today has reported, the entire Latvian fishing fleet will be allowed out into the Atlantic and North Sea this year.

The Estonian fleet is also believed to be going out into the free Western waters. Lithuania, only selected vessels of the three countries' fleets have been allowed out of the over-fished eastern Baltic.

SHOALS DEPLETED

This restriction prevented their crews from escaping to Sweden or other Western countries, but depleted the rich herring shoals in the Gulf of Riga and nearby waters.

More state capital will be invested in agriculture this year, although last year's investments were in themselves about two and a half times as much as those of 1953.

There are no signs that the three Republics will reduce their food exports to Soviet Russia, or to her satellites. On the contrary, new shipping and rail freight services have been started to link the Baltic Republics' ports with Leningrad. Moreover, the food preserving industries have been set higher norms this year.

Last year, special Ministries of Fish and Milk, led by Russians, were established to speed up deliveries to Leningrad and Moscow.

The Central Government in Moscow is also drawing men and materials from the three countries to increase food production in the so-called "virgin lands" in the eastern parts of the Soviet Union.

Agronomists graduating from the Baltic technical colleges and Universities are in many cases refused positions in their own countries and recommended to take up appointments in the virgin lands.

Farm hands and even unskilled labourers are also encouraged to go east. Special trains full of emigrants have recently left both Estonia and Latvia with civil dignitaries lined up on the platforms to wave them a ceremonious good-bye.

HEAVY VEHICLES

Materials sent to the virgin lands are mainly tractors, road vehicles or rolling stock as turned out by the "Riga carriage factory" which the official Latvian organ, Cina, de-clarates as subordinated to the central Moscow Government.

The materials also include pre-fabricated dwellings for the settlers. For example, the Järva-Kand factories of north Estonia are this year to send 550 prefabricated shops to the Kuzbass Oblast, of North Kazakhstan.

These shops include counters, cash desks, store rooms and

living accommodation for staff. A first consignment of 20 wagon loads has already left.

Last year, the Järva-Kand factories delivered only 240 of these shop units to Soviet Russia.

The food and materials squeeze in the three Republics is likely to press hardest on the workers, since all three local governments are out to beat last year's average increase of four per cent in "labour productivity," or output per man hour.

Farm and factory manage-ments, pressed by their super-visor Ministries for production, with staffs sometimes depleted by the migration to the virgin lands, are forcing workers to do more overtime than is fixed in Soviet law.

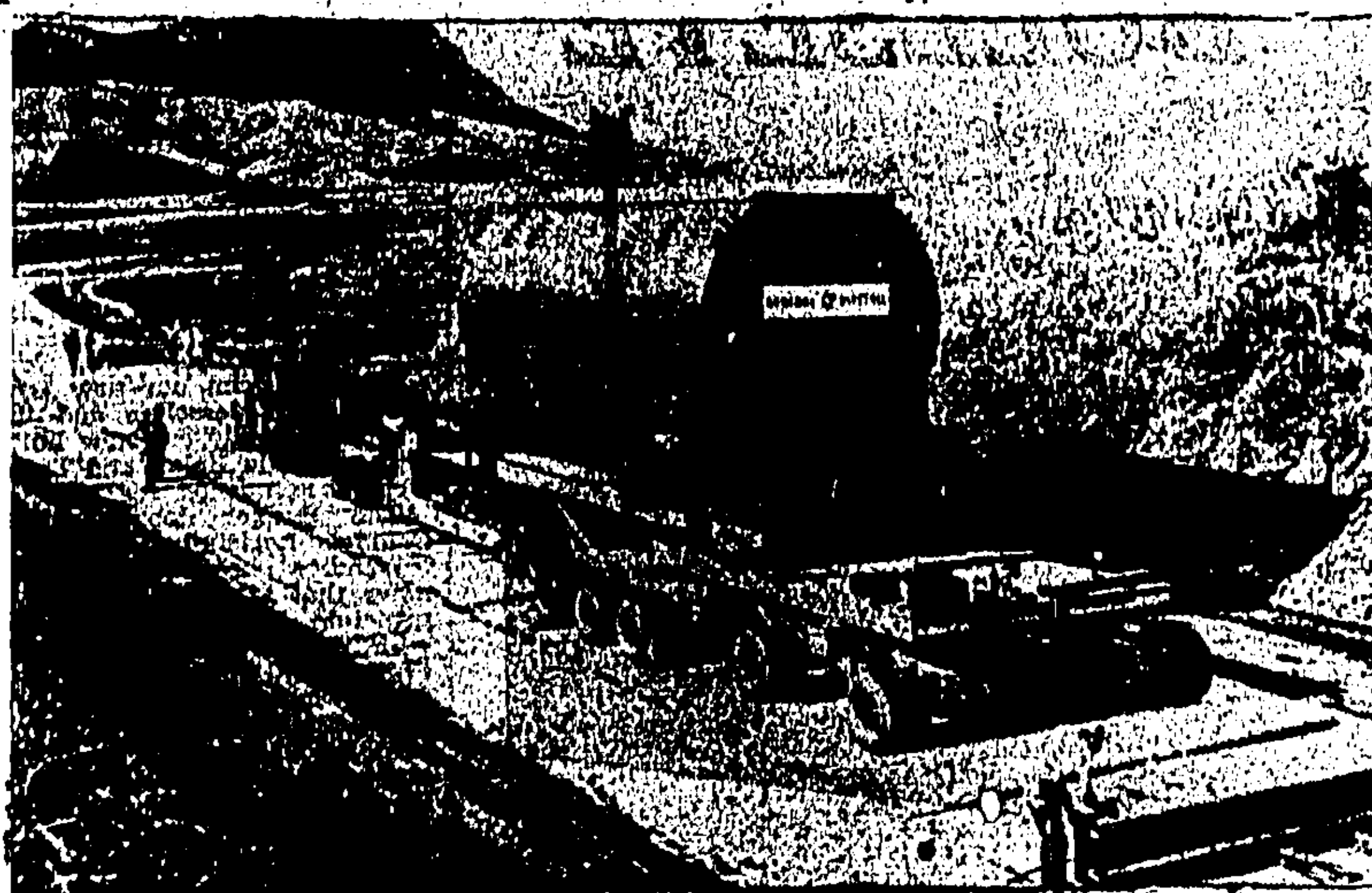
For example, T. Lask, a woodworker of Pärnu, in west Estonia, worked 493 hours overtime in four months. K. Jaerve, his workmate, did 183 hours overtime in two months. The state fixed maximum is 120 hours per year for this industry and this district.

WORK IN SHIFTS

Newspapers have also re-ported cases of mothers with children under 12 being forced to work in shifts, which is also con-trary to official regulations.

These and similar cases come to light because the workers claimed compensation from their managements. Now, new complaints are appearing in the press that managements are avoiding payment of the claims awarded against them.—China Mail Special

Giant Generator Travels On Wooden Carpet



TRIBAL WAR

Cairo, Mar. 10.

Sudanese troops left here by air and road today to quell a tribal war between the Dinka and Nuer warriors of the Upper Nile Valley, it was reported here tonight.

The troops left after the gov-ernors of the province of the Upper Nile appealed to the Khartoum authorities for help in preventing a spread in the fight-ing, centred around the Bar el Ghazal district to the south of Mairakal.—France-Press.

Heavy Industry Is Top Priority

London, Mar. 10.

Moscow Radio said today the development of heavy industry was the Communist Party's first task as it was the basis of the entire national economy.

The broadcast recalled that it was the development of heavy industry which was "the basis of victory in the war."—Reuter.

844 Executions

London, Mar. 10.

A total of 844 Mau Mau ter-rorists have been executed since the terrorist campaign broke out in Kenya in Nov., 1952.

This figure was disclosed here today by the British Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd.—France-Press.

SKIN DIVERS AID POLICE AND BECOME EXPLORERS

Australian Beauty Spot New Caves Located At

Melbourne, Mar. 10.

Australia's skin divers are turning explorers. Members of one of Australia's quickest-growing sports, finding that spearing fish underwater did not provide all the thrills they wanted, have offered their services to science and the police.

The skin divers have lugged their bulky underwater breathing gear hundreds of feet below the earth's surface to probe the blackness of secret rivers and have carried tape recorders to the bottom of the sea to record the singing noises made by fish.

Then, in a grimmer role, the same explorers have pulled the bodies of the drowned from underwater traps and have helped the police in macabre searches.

their way along its cold sides for two minutes, which they said later, seemed an eternity.

LIT UP GLOOM

Then they found that they could break surface and their head lights, re-flecting eerily in the black water, lit up gloom which had never seen light before.

One of the divers, Rod Mc-Nell, overcame by the expe-rience, slid clumsily out of the water and pressed prints from his feet flippers in a wet bank of sand. He scribbled above these his initials and the date. "This was a place no man had ever been before," he said in a broadcast.

Cave explorers said after-wards that the discovery of the new cavern had opened the way for the exploration of a chain of inter-connecting caves and passages. This might eventually lead to a whole new system, previously unsuspected.

A similar group of under-water explorers in Melbourne made the front pages of news-papers here when they found the body of a man and two of his dogs in a sunken car in Melbourne's muddy Yarra River.

Police thought that the car had plunged into a river when the man was reported missing and called in divers to find out. One of the man's dogs, howling at midnight on the river bank, provided the clue.

The divers quickly found the car and fastened tow lines to it so that it could be recovered intact with its grim cargo.

Near Sydney, the divers pushed up an inlet where tur-bines from a giant powerhouse were sucking up cooling water. They found the body of a small boy trapped inside and re-covered it.

To find the body normal-ly, police would have had to order the turbines to stop, interrupting the power supply and possibly causing great damage to the machinery but the divers were able to push their way out against the rush of water.

At the fisheries research centre, at Cronulla, New South Wales, scientists have found the divers valuable allies. They have brought back from the ocean bed writhing recordings of the underwater noises made by fish, and, watching and photo-graphing fish in their own en-vironment, the explorers have given scientists samples of the shellfish which commercial varieties of fish feed on.

In return, the scientists have given the divers valuable "fish" information which has helped the sport of spear-fishing in Australia.

Sydney bream, one of the best-tasting fish in Australian waters, would normally be an easy target for spear-fishers. They are fairly flat and, from side on a wonderful target. But when a spear was fired, the fish slipped round at right angles, presenting the narrower target of a head-on or tail-on shot.

"Shoot at them head-on," experts advised. The fisherman did so and found that the in-stinctive fish' reflexes made them spin round so that they became a target which could hardly be missed.

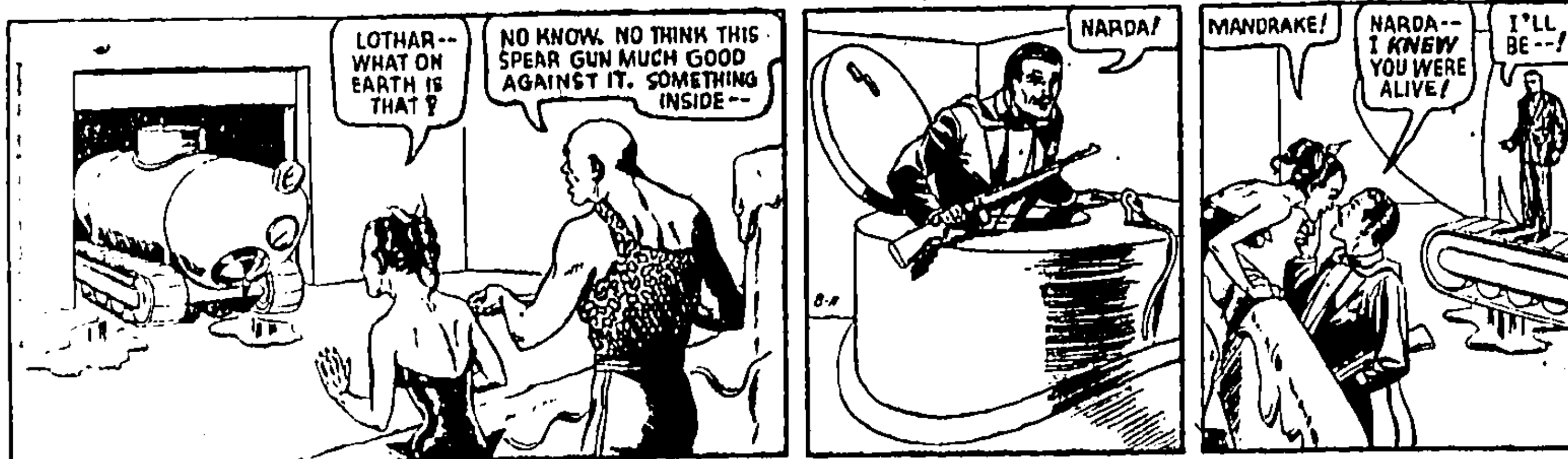
Diving enthusiasts have formed an Australian-wide federation of clubs to foster the sport and this season hold a giant convention at Point Lonsdale ocean beach, in Vic-toria. Here they organised a series of competitions including one to see what was the biggest weight of fish which an in-dividual diver could capture in a given time.

NO ONE KILLED
Australia's hungry sharks have so far not killed any skin divers, although one diver was attacked and al-most lost an arm. His arm had disappeared into the shark's mouth, when he managed to wedge his spear across the hinge of the shark's jaws, and pull his arm out.

This situation
calls for a
San
Miguel

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



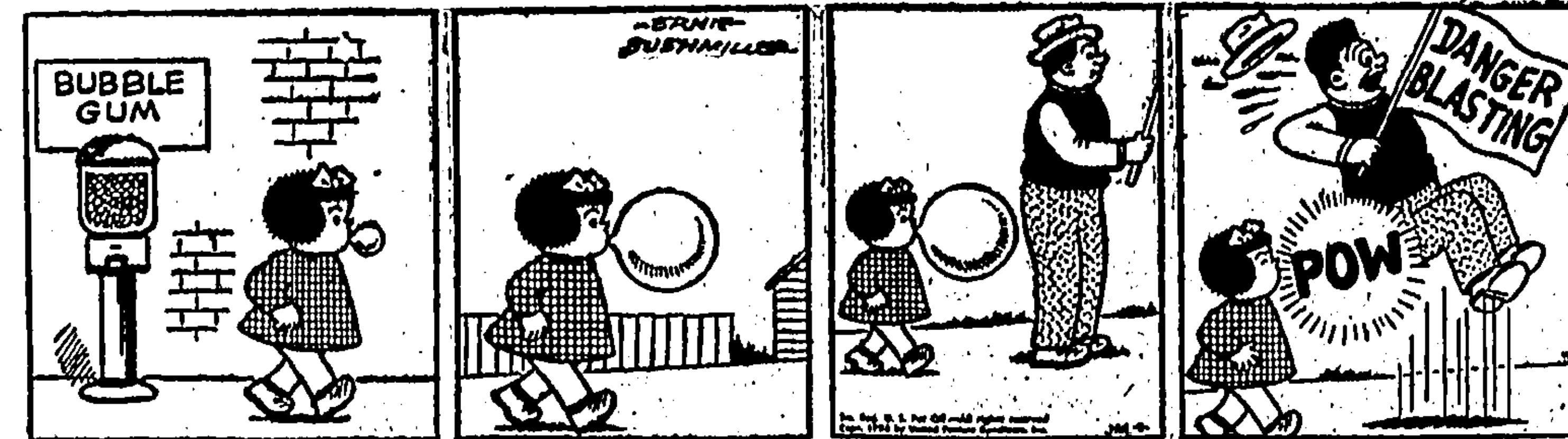
FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Mar. 10. Stocks scored a major recovery today despite some late selling by war traders who hesitated to carry over commitments.

The market regained nearly \$1,000,000,000 of the \$5,000,000,000 wiped from total market valuations in three sessions of heavy selling.

Individual gains ranged to more than 2 points among the leaders. The rails, steel and aircraft shares in particular, and to 3 points or more in several issues, such as American Potash which gained 6 points and Briggs Manufacturing, up more than 4 points.

The recovery was seen as technical after the selling spree which followed the rise to new bull market highs last week. It was accomplished in the face of further talk from the Federal Reserve investigation involving the need for a rise in margins.

EARLY SESSION

Trading was most active early in the session as prices rose, dwindled when realizing set in. There were only 1,000 issues traded, compared with 1,274 issues yesterday. Of the total 409 were higher, 194 lower.

Industrial shares averaged 1.83 higher, bolstered by gains of around a point or more in issues such as Allied Chemical, Chrysler, Standard Oil (N.J.).

Oils turned in the best performance with their rise of 1.55 reflecting gains of a point or better.

The best gains came outside the groups used in the averages.

General Dynamics paced aircraft with a rise of nearly 3 points. Bendix rose 2, North American 2 3/8, among them.

Metals also were good performers.

Shipbuilding issues were strong too.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,490,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was \$40,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages on Wall Street today are as follows:

30 Industrials 406.85
20 rails 149.02
15 utilities 133.07
100 stocks 102.77
40 bonds 100.02
Comm. future price index 157.01

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Alden Inc. Adv.	21 1/2
Allied Chemicals	97 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	71 1/2
American Airlines	74 1/2
American Metal	56 1/2
American Smelting	71 1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	45
American Tobacco	10 1/2
Anacostia Copper	32 1/2
Armco Steel	70 1/2
Balwin-Lima-Hamilton	10 1/2
Bendix Aviation Corp.	111
Borg-Warner	122 1/2
Boeing Airplane	122 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	30 1/2
Case (I.I. Co.)	10 1/2
Chase National Bank	59 1/2
Chile Copper	32 1/2
Chrysler Motors	38 1/2
Commercial Credit	50 1/2
Commonwealth Elec.	40 1/2
Consolidated Edison	40 1/2
Continental Steel	40 1/2
Corn Products	40 1/2
Cuba American Sugar	10 1/2
Curtis Wright	21 1/2
Dumont de Nemours	10 1/2
Eastman Kodak	70 1/2
General Electric	51 1/2
General Foods	70 1/2
General Motors	70 1/2
Gillette Safety Razor	94 1/2
Goodrich (B. F. Co.)	40 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	40 1/2
Honolulu Mfg. Co.	40 1/2
International B. & N. O. S.	40 1/2
Machines	38 1/2
International Harvester	37 1/2
International Paper	88 1/2
International Tel. & Tel.	45
John-Manville Co.	87 1/2
Kennecott Copper	100 1/2
Leakless Aircraft	10 1/2
Leeds Incorp.	18 1/2
Lone Star Cement Co.	10 1/2
Milwaukee Mining	70 1/2
Montgomery Ward	41 1/2
National Cash Register	41 1/2
National Distillers	21 1/2
National Lead	21 1/2
New York Central	33 1/2
Citic Elevators	40 1/2
Pacific Gas & Electric	40 1/2
Pacific Western Oil	47 1/2
Pan American Airways	40 1/2
Paramount Pictures	38 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	38 1/2
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	40 1/2
Radin Corporation	41 1/2
Reo Motors	30 1/2
Republic Steel	30 1/2
Steel Oil Co.	30 1/2
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Sweeney Vacuum	30 1/2
Southern Bell	30 1/2
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Standard Oil of Louisiana	30 1/2
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CHINA MAIL

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1955.

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Magic Streets

MARK had not a care in the world, and the seediest streets in Kentish Town seemed as entrancing to him as streets in a fairy town in a children's play.

Nothing, he felt, was too marvellous to happen to him, and presently sure enough, strange things did begin to happen. A lamp-post seemed to unbend from its stiff normal attitude and to beckon to Mark as insistently as a heart in the Caliph's Baghdad.

Mark with the fumes from the drink he had taken, weaving the prettiest patterns in his old brain, found himself quite unable to resist the lamp-post's summons.

He swayed towards it, embraced it, and with a sudden nothingness about it being the best of all lamp-posts in the world.

STREET-LAMP SERENADE

HE was still claspings the lamp-post, and groping around in his mind for words to put into poetry to express his feelings, still grasping at stretches of half-forgotten songs to give music to the poetry, when a policeman came up.

The policeman saw only an old ragged man wrapped round a lamp-post.

"Now then," the policeman said, "You'd better let go that lamp and go home."

Mark tried to let go, but when he did the lamp-post, as if offended, lapped him up.

The policeman pulled Mark to his feet and led him to the station. Next morning at the Clerkenwell Court, Mark pleaded guilty to have, the night before, been drunk and incapable.

JUST AN ACCIDENT

THEN, as if it were an afterthought, he asked, "Well, guilty but accidental, you might say."

The magistrate, Mr. T. F. Davies, called for the evidence, and the policeman told his story. Then Mr. Davies asked Mark if he had any questions to ask.

"That doesn't matter much, does it?" Mark asked, "whether I've any questions or not. It is just an accident."

"The officer says you were leaning on a lamp-post, or the lamp-post was leaning on you," "Very likely," said Mark, "I'm getting on for 80, you know, Go straight to glory, one of these days."

AN ORDINARY DRINK

"YES, but you find yourself now in a very different place," said the magistrate.

"Agreed, said Mark. The officer coughed: "On him, when he was searched," he said, "he had 20s. 6d. in silver, and 250 in notes."

"Say that again," said the magistrate. The policeman did.

"I was just having an ordinary drink, that's all," said Mark.

"You seem to have had too many ordinary drinks," "Well, if that's anybody's fault it's mine," Mark said handsomely.

"Well, I find you guilty," said the magistrate. He turned to the gaoler. "Anything known?" he asked.

DON'T COME BACK

"He was last here for drunkenness in March 1953."

The magistrate turned again to Mark. "Pay 10s.," he said, "and please don't come back again."

"All right," said Mark, and he grinned. "Thank you very much."

And he hobbled out, still grinning, to pay the reasonable sum from the cash he had in hand, and to return, then, to the streets that some people found dim and grey but which to him were sometimes touched with magic.

Lot Of Sound, Signifying Nothing

Heads turned as pedestrians stopped and stared along Nathan Road this morning and traffic slowed down as a mournful siren-like wail shattered the air.

There was nothing really unusual about a siren's wail but what was odd was that the familiar red of the fire brigade or the mind's grey of a Police van were nowhere to be seen.

The volume increased and ferry-bound cars hugged the curb as a little taxi dashed for a side street and the nearest garage... to treat a jammed car horn!

Radio Hongkong

H. K. T.

6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme Summary. 6.05, Children's Half Hour presented by Joan and Valerie (Studio); 6.30, Popular Song Parade; 6.55, Weather Report; 7.00, World News (London Relay); 7.05, Appeal for the Alice Ho Mui Ling Bachelorette Hospital by the Hon. B. C. Hawkins, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Studio); 7.10, Artist of the Week (Studio); 7.15, Gossip (Studio); 7.20, Viewpoint A weekly magazine devoted to the Arts Edited and introduced by Janet Tomblin (Studio); 7.25, Book Review by Marie Clements; 7.30, The Nature of Human Personality by G. N. M. Tyrrell, Ph.D. Alan & Unwin at 12/6. "Who are the Guilties?" by Abrahamson, Collins at 12/6. "Are They Always Right?" A feature on reviews by G. Burton, "Pomp, Orchestra and the Novel," The Standby by Laurence Sterne, "The Widow Wadman" by H. C. T. W. Signal; 7.35, Music Lovers Hour—Classical Requests presented by Allen Dekker (Studio); 7.40, Grantley Adams' personal portrait by Gordon Bell (H.K.T.S.); 7.45, Boulevard Cafe; 7.50, Record Round-up; 8.00, Weather Report; 8.10, Time Signal; 8.15, Radio News Reel (Recorded London Relay); 8.20, Goodnight Music; 8.30, Save the Queen, 11.30, Close Down.

H.K. BANK CELEBRATES ITS 90th BIRTHDAY Chairman's Disclosures At The Annual Meeting

A week ago today the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation celebrated its 90th anniversary. This was disclosed this morning to shareholders at the annual meeting of the Corporation by the Chairman, the Hon. Cedric Blaker, MC.

In an address to the meeting which he gave after submitting his printed statement (see page 1) the Hon. Mr. Blaker analysed the Corporation's accounts and balance sheet for the year.

Subsequently at an extraordinary general meeting, two resolutions relating to recapitalisation of the Bank were submitted and approved.

Addressing shareholders, the Chairman said:

Before I proceed to comment on the accounts I want to draw your attention to two anniversaries connected with this Bank which may not have come to your notice. The first was on August 6 last year. It was the 90th anniversary of the meeting held in Hongkong on August 6, 1864 to form a Provisional Committee to undertake the establishment of this Bank.

The second anniversary was on March 3 last week. That was the 90th Birthday of the Bank, which opened for business for the first time on March 3, 1865.

The Bank's centenary still lies ten years ahead but ninety years is a long time to all of us and it happens to be a suitable occasion for bringing about a small change in the capital structure of the Bank and so to benefit shareholders as has not been done since 1921. I shall be referring to this matter again in a few moments.

I am particularly happy at being able personally to call attention to these anniversary dates, as a predecessor of mine, Mr. H. B. Leman, of Gilman & Co., was one of the original directors of the Bank. Moreover, Gilman & Co. together with David Sassoon & Co. are the only firms which were represented on the original Board and are still represented on the Board as constituted today, ninety years later.

Incidentally the first London Manager of the Bank was Mr. W. H. Vachell, previously Managing Director of Gilman & Co., and of Ashton & Co. the London Branch of Gilman's. For a short time the Bank appears to have its office in Gresham House, Old Broad Street, where Ashton & Co. were established.

ACCOUNTS ANALYSED

I will now turn to the Accounts.

The net profit for the year amounts to HK\$19,290,451 which is some HK\$2 millions in excess of last year's figure. As in previous years the published profit has been arrived at after transferring to our inner reserves such amounts as your Directors have deemed appropriate, of which reserves full provision has as usual been made for all known and doubtful debts and contingencies. The balance of profit brought forward from last year amounts to HK\$39,558,542, and the total available for appropriation is accordingly HK\$58,849,000. In view of the heavy expenditure which it has been necessary to incur in recent years on new Bank premises, it is proposed that a sum of HK\$30 millions should this year be written off Bank Premises Account and, after allowing for this transfer, and the Interim Dividend of £2 per share, it is recommended that the Final Dividend should again be 23 pence, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of HK\$10,215,235.

As shareholders will be aware, it is proposed to increase our Share Capital by the issue of one new share for every four shares now held and an Extraordinary General Meeting is being held after this Meeting to pass two resolutions for this purpose. In this connection it is hoped, provided of course the profits of the Bank are maintained, to pay the same annual Dividend of 25 pence per share for the current year on the increased capital.

BALANCE SHEET

From the Balance Sheet it will be observed that our published Reserve Fund now stands at HK\$123 millions (£23,000,000), the increase of HK\$32 millions (£2,000,000) representing a transfer from Contingencies Account of funds which are no longer required for the purposes for which they were originally set aside. With regard to the other items in the Balance Sheet, it will be noted that the Excess Note Issue has been decreased during the year by some HK\$80 millions, which is reflected in a corresponding reduction in the

total of Certificates of Indebtedness, Current and Other Accounts and Acceptances on behalf of Customers have increased by HK\$36 millions and HK\$46 millions respectively.

On the assets side of the Balance Sheet, Cash, Call Money and Treasury Bills have decreased by approximately HK\$300 millions, and the funds thus made available, together with the increase in our total funds during the year, have been mainly re-employed in Trade Bills and Advances to Customers which have increased by HK\$168 millions and HK\$184 millions respectively. It is a source of some satisfaction that we have been able to employ these large funds during the year in their rightful sphere of financing international trade and commerce. As a result of the reduction in Cash, Call Money and Treasury Bills, the ratio of the Bank's readily realisable assets to its total liabilities to customers has decreased from last year's figure of 65% to 58% which, however, still represents a satisfactory degree of liquidity.

As shareholders will be aware, trading conditions in the territories in which we operate have in general continued to be difficult although the increase in the prices of certain primary commodities in the latter part of the year rather changed the picture in some areas. In all the circumstances your Directors feel that the results of the year must be regarded as satisfactory.

OFFICES WOUND UP

The printed statement which is in your hands today deals with the political and economic situation in the Eastern countries where we have offices. It also refers to the position in China and to our negotiations regarding final closure of our Shanghai Office. I will now say that while the Bank's main problem in your hands today deals with the political and economic situation in the Eastern countries where we have offices, it also refers to the position in China and to our negotiations regarding final closure of our Shanghai Office. I will now say that while the Bank's main problem in your hands today deals with the political and economic situation in the Eastern countries where we have offices, it also refers to the position in China and to our negotiations regarding final closure of our Shanghai Office.

In Vietnam we have shut our office at Haiphong, but to counterbalance this as you will see from the Statement, we have now completed arrangements for opening an independent branch at Phnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

Most of you know that our Chief Manager, Mr. Michael Turner, has had a busy time this year. I do not refer so much to all the varied matters with which he has to deal in his office here in Hongkong, as to the extensive tour he has made of our offices throughout the East and in America. He has visited every one of our offices in Japan, Malaya, the Philippines, and Borneo including Brunei, and Indonesia. He has been to Bangkok and Saigon, and in addition to his office here in Hongkong, he has also paid a visit to Washington to make contacts with our Embassy and with the U.S. Treasury. Wherever he went he interviewed Government officials and our banking friends. He now proposes to take a few weeks' leave in England but at the same time he hopes to complete the circle by visiting those offices he has not yet seen. I am sure that the personal contacts made and the personal knowledge gained by the Chief Manager will prove to be of great value to the Bank in the future.

WELFARE ASSURED

I am glad to say that Mr. Turner reports favourably on our staff of all nationalities. He has been able to take steps to assure that their welfare is properly assured. We are most grateful to them for their loyalty and efficient service to the Bank.

During Mr. Turner's absence, Mr. G. H. Stacey, who holds the appointment of Deputy Chief Manager, has very efficiently taken charge of the Head Office.

There is no need for me to say anything about the changes in the Board of Directors, but I much regret that I have to record the death last September of Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, GCSI, GCIE, GBE, KCB, CMG. Sir Frederick joined the Board on October 8, 1943, while it was established in London as a result of the war, and after the Board moved back to Hongkong he sat on the London Committee up to his death. He was a very distinguished and varied career and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Ladies and Gentlemen, The Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for the required period I will now formally propose their adoption as presented.

MUST HIDE TIME

Mr. J. F. Macgregor, seconding, said:

I cannot claim that my firm has quite such close links with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as our Chairman's firm has, but I am proud of the fact that my firm dates from 1864, the same year as the Bank's Provisional Committee was formed, and our relations have always been very close.

As I listened to the Chairman's remarks about the Bank's main problem in China being still unresolved, I recalled that a short time ago one of the leading Asian statesmen on returning from Peking was reported to have said that the main feature of the situation in China was that it was so Chinese. There is a great deal in this remark. The modern Chinese is fundamentally not unlike the Chinese of past dynasties. He is in no hurry to resolve difficult problems. I suggest that we too, long enough the turn of the tide will come. For instance my attention has been called to the fact that in 1933 your Chairman of that day referred to the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Russia that year and to the invasion of the Chinese market by Russian oil, timber and piece goods.

I sincerely hope that the time will soon come when not only will the Bank's problems in Shanghai be settled, but that also the embargo will be removed and British goods will once again flow freely into the Chinese markets.

TIMELY MOMENT

I have been a shareholder of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a great many years and I recall that in 1921 when the Bank last made an issue of new shares it was at a time when owing to the high price of silver and booming trade it was comparatively easy for the Bank to make large profits. Nowadays profits are not so easy to gather and the Bank is to be congratulated on the prudent way in which it has accumulated reserves until the right moment came for a further capitalisation operation. The Board of Directors have, I think, chosen a timely moment to make this new issue of shares and the transfer at the same time of the considerable Reserve Fund indicates that the sound and well-considered policy is being followed.

I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been proposed from the Chair.

On the proposition of Mr. W. C. Gomersall, seconded by Mr. G. W. Sowell, Messrs E. T. Managay, R. Gordon and E. Hann were re-elected Directors.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed auditors on the proposition of Mr. J. D. Clague, seconded by Mr. W. S. Baker. Mr. H. Hann was re-elected Directors.

At an extraordinary general meeting which followed, two resolutions were approved. They were to increase the capital of the Corporation from £20 million to £25 million by the creation of 40,000 new shares of £125 each, and to increase the Reserve Fund by £5 million, being a part of the undivided profits of the

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"This letter about some basketball hero, who fell in love and now can't make a shot, reads like a novel—I'll have to remind Bill he's studying to be an engineer!"

Hongkong's Driest Feb For 44 Years

Not since 1911 has Hongkong experienced a February as dry as last month, reports the acting Director of the Royal Observatory.

Only one-tenth of measurable rainfall was recorded at the Royal Observatory.

Although foggy spells and cloudy skies blotted out the sun from time to time, the weather was sunnier than usual, and temperatures were well above normal, the highest February temperature, 80.7 degrees being recorded on the 27th.

ECAFE DELEGATES LEAVE

Three members of a Hongkong delegation left for Tokyo by Pan American Airways this morning to attend two ECAFE conferences in Japan. The delegation was led by Mr. Fung Ping-kan. Other members were the Hon. Ngan Shing-kan, Mr. W. Ramsey, Managing Economic Secretary, Hongkong Government, and Mr. W. J. Anderson, Hongkong Government representative in Tokyo.

The talks in Tokyo will start with the seventh session of the ECAFE Committee on Industries and Trade which will be held between March 15 to 24. This will be followed by the 11th plenary session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East from March 25 to April 7.

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of Captain E. L. Gosano, of the Hongkong Regiment, to the rank of Major, has been approved by H.E. the Governor, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

The following promotions of officers in the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force were also gazetted: Flying Officer R. Heard to be Acting Flight Lieutenant; Pilot Officers N. W. G. Marsh, V. E. Berger and G. J. Bell to be Flying Officers.

Naturalisation

H.E. the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has conferred the privilege of British Naturalisation on Miss Mow Chuk-kuan (Assistant Education Officer). It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Corporation by the distribution of 40,000 shares amongst shareholders in the proportion of one share for every four held.

Both resolutions were proposed by the Chairman, the first being seconded by Mr. W. A. Stewart, and the second by Mr. S. W. Mann. Both were unanimously adopted.

\$2 Million Deficit In December

A deficit for December last year of \$2,007,942.87 was announced in a financial statement published in the Government Gazette today. Revenue for the period totalled \$30,531,538.92, while expenditure amounted to \$32,539,481.79. The General Revenue Balance as at December 31, was \$307,169,856.31.

Some of the largest heads of expenditure for the month of December were Miscellaneous Services \$4,423,339.70, Miscellaneous Measures of Defence \$4,142,880.63, Public Works, non-recurrent \$3,892,534.42, Hongkong Police \$2,709,330.19, Medical Department \$2,019,187.85.

On the revenue side, the largest items collected during the month were: Internal Revenue \$12,735,216.63, Duties \$8,373,818.89, and Post Office \$2,369,183.22.

Today's Gazetted Appointments

H.E. the Governor, by Instrument under the Public Seal, has appointed Mr. James Wicks, District Judge, to act as a Public Judge, vice Mr. James Reynolds, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

Other appointments gazetted were: Mr. G. P. Norton to be Assistant Chief Architect; Mr. R. F. Simpson to be Education Officer; Mr. Chin Ping-chuen, Assistant Officer, Royal Observatory, to be Scientific Officer; Mr. C. J. C. Lowe, Education Officer, to be Acting Senior Education Officer, vice Mr. G. P. Ferguson.

It was also announced that Mr. F. R. J. Lillywhite ceased to act as Airport Manager on the return of Mr. O. F. Hamilton; Mr. F. Shanks, Commissioner of Rating and Valuation resumed his duties vice Mr. A. V. Currier; Mr. R. J. C. Howes ceased to be Deputy Colonial Secretary on the resumption of duty by Mr. Bungee; Mr. D. C. Barty ceased to act as Establishment Officer on resumption of duty by Mr. Howes.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

It was announced that H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. J. A. Blackwood, provisionally as subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. M. W. Turner, and Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen to be an Official Member of the Executive Council vice the Hon. B. C. K. Hawkins (resigned).

Mr. A. C. S. Macdonald has been appointed a Member of the Port Executive Committee, vice Mr. P. E. McCabe; the Hon. C. E. M. Terry has been re-appointed a member of the Port Welfare Committee, vice Mr. F. X. D'Almeida Castro.

It was notified that H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. J. W. Francis to be an Assistant Secretary to the Urban Council.

Todds Given Gay Send-Off

A warm send-off was given Mr. R. R. Todds, former Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mrs. Todds and their child, when they sailed in the RMS Coru shortly after 10 by launch from Queen's Pier where a host of their colleagues and associates and friends gathered to bid them farewell.

A long string of firecrackers was set off as Mr. Todds' specially decorated launch pulled away from the pier.

Queen's Approved

The Queen's Esquire, empowering Mr. Sumner Knowles to act as Consul for Indonesia at Batavia, has received Her Majesty's signature. It was announced in the Government Gazette today.

It was also notified that Mr. U. P. Maung has been appointed Trade Representative for the Union of Burma in Hongkong.

Conservatory windows have been installed in the Government House, and the Hon. Mr. W. A. Stewart, for many years a Trustee of the Hongkong Union Church, vice Mr. A. P. (resigned).

MODE ELITE

KAYAMALLY BUILDING, 22 QUEEN'S ROAD, C. TEL. 24052.

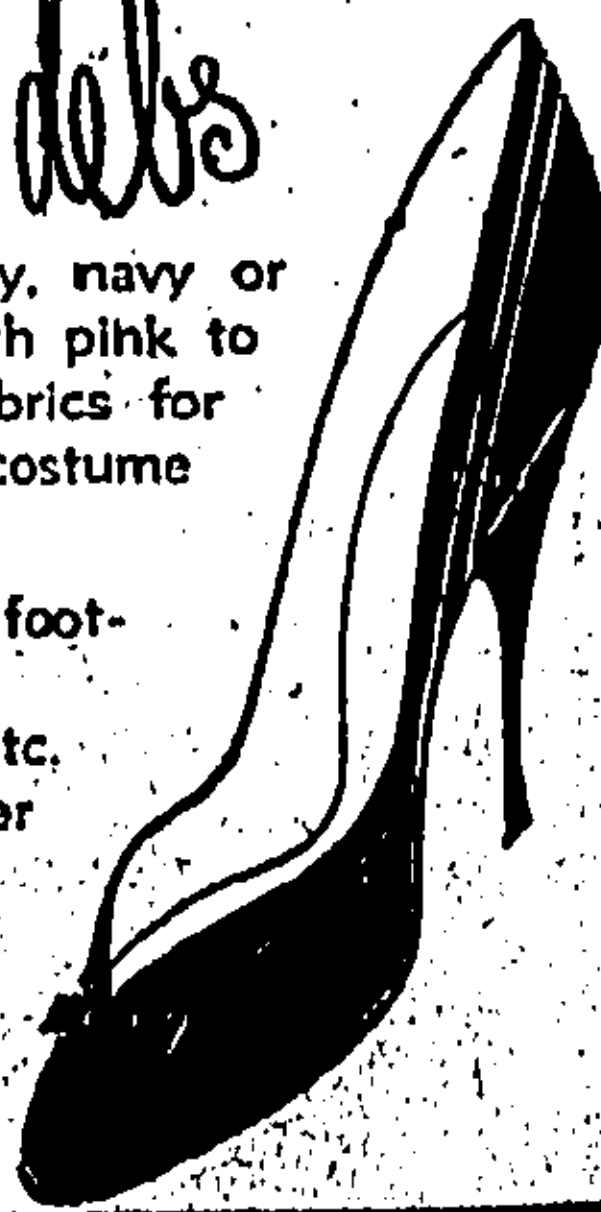
Scarlet

THE COLOR-SPECTACULAR OF THE SEASON

De Liso

Intoxicating stimulant for grey, navy or beige smooth blender with pink to red prints and with textured fabrics for the important new head-to-toe costume look.

Also featuring many distinctive footwear by "Mademoiselle", "Valley", etc. and the softest casuals that ever walked — "Capezio", "Joyce", "Rhythm Step" (Med. heel walkers) with MATCHING HANDBAGS from New York and Paris.



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